

























80TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 1983

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 17, 1947

Mr. SPRINGER (by request) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

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## A BILL

To amend the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That title XV, section 1501, of the Second War Powers Act,  
4       1942, approved March 27, 1942, as amended, is amended  
5       to read as follows:

6       “SEC. 1501. Titles I and V of this Act, and the amend-  
7       ments to existing law made by any such title, shall remain  
8       in force only until March 31, 1948, and titles II, III, IV,  
9       VII, and XIV of this Act and the amendments to existing  
10      law made by such titles shall remain in force only until  
11      March 31, 1947, except that (1) for purposes of alloca-

1 tions of building materials, and facilities related to the utiliza-  
2 tion of building materials, such title III, and the amendments  
3 to existing law made by such title, shall remain in force  
4 until June 30, 1947, and (2) such title III, and the amend-  
5 ments to existing law made by such title, shall remain in  
6 force until March 31, 1948, for the following purposes: (a)  
7 Allocations of grain and grain products, rice, sugar, edible  
8 molasses and sirups, fertilizer, all forms and types of natural  
9 any synthetic rubber and rubber products (excluding control  
10 over importation of natural rubber), cinchona bark and  
11 cinchona alkaloids, manila (abaca) fiber and cordage, agave  
12 fiber and cordage, tin and tin products, antimony and  
13 streptomycin; (b) allocations limited to import control of  
14 fats and oils (excluding petroleum), inedible molasses, other  
15 sugar-containing products, meat and meat products, dairy  
16 products, peas, beans, canned fish, and protein feeds; (c)  
17 allocations limited to control of production for export of  
18 automobiles and tractors; (d) allocating the use of trans-  
19 portation equipment and facilities by rail carriers; (e) allo-  
20 cations of materials or equipment for export which are re-  
21 quired to expand the production in foreign countries of  
22 materials critically needed in the United States; (f) alloca-  
23 tions of materials or equipment for export which are certified  
24 by the Secretaries of State and Commerce as necessary to  
25 meet international understandings and responsibilities; and



1 (g) allocations of any materials or facilities in the event of  
2 a national emergency proclaimed by the President: *Pro-*  
3 *vided*, That the two Houses of Congress by concurrent  
4 resolution or the President may designate an earlier time  
5 for the termination of any such title. After the amendments  
6 made by any such title cease to be in force, any provisions  
7 of law amended thereby shall be in full force and effect as  
8 though this Act had not been enacted; but no court pro-  
9 ceedings brought under any such title shall abate by reason  
10 of the termination hereunder of such title.”

80<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 1983

## A BILL

To amend the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended.

By Mr. SPRINGER

FEBRUARY 17, 1947

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

Nov 14



(For official use only)

# HEARINGS BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ON THE EXTENSION OF THE SECOND WAR POWERS ACT, MARCH 14, 15, and 17, 1947

March 14

Major General Philip R. Fleming, Administrator, Office of Temporary Controls, made a general statement informing the committee that all agencies affected by an extension of the Second War Powers Act were in accord in supporting H.R. 1983 and that each agency would appear and give information concerning its specific interest in an extension of the Act.

John C. Houston, Commissioner of the Civilian Production Administration, informed the committee with respect to the need of a continuation of the allocation, priority and export control under the Second War Powers Act with respect to commodities for which the Civilian Production Administration was responsible, such as tin, antimony, and cordage. The witness suggested that H.R. 1983 be amended by (1) adding an expression of Congressional intent in paragraph 1 to the effect that the authority extended by the Act is to be exercised during the reconversion period without regard to a formal termination of the State of war, (2) extending the exemption from the Administrative Procedure Act which is presently applicable to authority exercised under the Second War Powers Act, and (3) exempting sugar, including molasses and sirups, and other specified commodities from the provisions of Title II of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 so that a historical basis could be used in determining allocations.

J. F. Dodd, Under Secretary of Agriculture, made a summary statement of the contents of his mimeographed statement. In response to a question by a committee member as to rice, Under Secretary Dodd outlined the world situation as to the supply and demand for rice and expressed hope for a removal of set aside restrictions for the remainder of the present crop year. Whether or not it would be necessary to reimpose restrictions on next year's crop, the witness stated that it could not be ascertained because the world supply and demand could not be anticipated. The witness urged consideration of an extension of the Second War Powers Act without regard to action on other emergency legislation because of the imminent expiration of the Second War Powers Act on March 31.

L. M. Reid, Executive Vice President of the Rice Millers Association, stated that extension of the priority and allocation power with respect to rice was unnecessary because the shortage of rice had been created by the administrative branch of the Government. He urged the discontinuance of the present forty percent set aside on the ground that the use of this rice domestically would eliminate the black market and aid in sustaining the most valuable domestic market. He stated foreign production of rice was only four percent below the pre-war average and was constantly increasing. The witness attempted to discredit Under Secretary Dodd's figures as to the critical shortage of rice by stating that there was little international trade in rice for the reason that many countries consumed all they produced. He predicted that international trade in rice will never return to the pre-war level of seven billion tons. In answer to a question by a committee member, the witness admitted that the need for control over rice arose from the desire to send rice where it was needed rather than where it could go under normal free trade conditions, but commented that the purpose was socialistic.





The Committee's office was circulating all the emergency legislation proposed as of the date of the report. The Committee urged an immediate extension of Title V of the Second War Powers Act because of its pending expiration on March 31. The committee indicated that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries had jurisdiction of that subject and that this committee did not desire any duplication of effort. The director introduced Senator H.C. Chapin, Department of Treasury, who spoke generally on the need for an extension of Title V.

Mr. G. H. Hain, Department of Commerce, appeared with Adrien F. Fischer, Solicitor of the Department of Commerce, and stated that allocation of commodities under the Second War Powers Act was necessary in order to direct commodities where needed and should be continued. Mr. Fischer urged immediate extension of Title III of the Second War Powers Act on the limited basis set out in H.R. 1953 pending a study of all other emergency legislation. Mr. Hain stated that the Executive Branch would be unable to make commitments on the distribution of commodities if the Second War Powers Act were not extended. In response to committee questioning, he stated that the Government has no commitments for distribution after March 31, 1947. The subcommittee indicated its desire to remove from H.R. 1953 the power of the President under subsection (g) of Section 1501 to declare emergencies and thereby increase his power.

Colonel J. H. Johnson, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, requested an extension of Titles I and III of the Second War Powers Act. He presented figures to show the acute shortage of railroad cars and the necessity for the power to allocate steel in order to obtain more cars. He expressed the opinion that the Office of Defense Transportation was needed for a long time to come.

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Mr. E. A. Tamm, Special Assistant to Assistant Secretary of State, urged (1) continuation of export controls in order to distribute supplies throughout the world in the fairest manner, (2) continuation of allocation and priorities power in order to get a minimum supply for export when the United States is practically the only producer as in the case of tungsten, and (3) extension of certain powers in the Second War Powers Act in order to promote efficient use of transportation facilities so that commodities selected for export could be transported to seaboard. He stated that subsections (a) and (b) of Section 1501 of H.R. 1953 would adequately take care of the needs of the State Department but that a provision might arise which would make the existence of subsection (g) necessary. Congressman Hainaker apparently tried to show by a line of questioning that subsection (g) of Section 1501 gave force to secret international agreements and compelled the Executive Branch of the Government to comply with them at the expense of the domestic situation.

Mr. E. A. Tamm suggested that the war had been over long enough to permit all emergency legislation to be terminated, except in a few general instances which should be handled by specific legislation.

Mr. E. A. Tamm, Executive Office of the President, was not called but voluntarily informed the committee that an analysis of all emergency legislation was being prepared in cooperation with all Executive Departments and would be submitted to the Subcommittee. He stated that the intention of subsection (g) of Section 1501 of H.R. 1953 was to deal with any unforeseen emergency, such as a repetition of the coal strike. He informed the committee that if subsection (g) was too broad he would be happy to work on a revision.





Dr. J. A. FitzGerald, Secretary General, International Emergency Food Council, spoke generally of the shortage of supplies abroad in other countries and stated that the United States was better off than any other country. In the United States consumption is 90 percent of the demand. The allocation of supplies to other countries, he stated, was essential to the economic recovery of those countries, and the United States limited consumption so that other countries may purchase supplies at more reasonable prices. In response to a question from Chairman Michener, Dr. FitzGerald stated that he thought Mr. Herbert Hoover concurred in his views.

Mr. John B. Gordon, Bureau of Raw Materials for Oils and Fats Industry, stated that the positions of the Departments of Agriculture and State with respect to the need for allocations and priorities power was inconsistent in that the Department of Agriculture stated that the United States would have difficulty obtaining supplies of fats and oils without such power and the Department of State stated that without such power, strong and prosperous nations, such as the United States, would buy up all available supplies and deprive the small nations of their share. This witness stated that certain countries such as Britain and France under their exclusive right to purchase in their territories bought fats and oils at a very low price and sold them at home for a profit. The low price paid tended to discourage production. He offered comparative figures on the prices paid by the United States and that by the British, French, and Dutch Governments. The witness stated that the supply of edible oil in the United States was decreasing very rapidly, whereas in Europe, there was a rationing of fats and oils, resulting in the situation in Europe being no worse than in the United States. The witness stated that the President's comparative figures on imports were meaningless because under a free economy countries import cheap oil and substitute it for expensive oil which is exported. Under the controlled economy at the present that cannot be done. Hence a comparison between imports now and formerly is meaningless as to conditions of world supply. He stated that of a seven hundred million pounds of butter shortage in the world, five hundred million of the shortage existed in the United States. The witness concluded that the difficulty was more a shortage of exchange rather than a shortage of supply and stated that the remedy was to release controls so that American industry could purchase in foreign countries at prices there which would encourage production.

James Flannagan, representative of the New Holland Machinery Company, stated that his company manufactured machines which used twine and urged a continuation of the priority and allocation power over sisal in order that a supply would continue to be available and be distributed. He stated that because of crop failures the shortage of sisal will become more acute. It is impossible for private industry to obtain sisal in foreign countries, thereby making it necessary for the United States Government, with its better trading position, to obtain the sisal. He estimated that the production of sisal in Java and Sumatra would not be improved for some time and that continuation of controls would be necessary for three years.

March 17

F. W. Williamson, Vice President, Eldorado Oil Works, San Francisco, Calif., objected to the extension of Title III as the same affects the oils and fats industry. He stated that the present milling plant capacity for copra in the United States is 800,000 short tons, of which his plant has a capacity of 120,000. Before the war the industry received 600,000 tons a year from the Philippines, including oil milled in the Philippines before shipment to the United States. During the war all mills in the Philippines were destroyed. The International Emergency Food Council has recommended an import quota of 370,000 tons for the United States. That amount will not be sufficient to meet a demand of 600,000 tons, and will result in grave losses





to the industry, a loss to the agricultural industry in the West which relies on coconut meal and cake as an auxiliary food for livestock, and a loss to the Merchant Marine which will be deprived of return cargo from the Philippines of approximately 50,000 tons a month. The witness stated that after the war the C.M.C., Inc., sponsored by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and consisting of representatives of the industry cooperated in rehabilitating the copra industry in the Philippines. Other countries, however, made no effort to rehabilitate the copra industry in their colonies in the East Indies. In view of that fact, he stated that the industry disliked the shipping of copra now from the Philippines to those other countries. The witness concluded that from Dr. FitzGerald's testimony the purpose of sending copra abroad was not to furnish food to Europe but to aid economic rehabilitation, which he believed was a pressing need. He suggested that the remedy was to let all copra come to the United States where it could be milled and then the surplus oil sent to Europe.

R. Motealf, Columbia Rope Company, opposed the continuation of allocation power over Manila and cordage. He stated that without the control of shipping by the Government, industry in this country would be unable to obtain supplies without paying high prices. He stated that the limitation on use in this country under the War Powers Act left a market for fiber imported from Mexico, but in view of the control over the industry in the United States, industry was not able to compete with concerns in Mexico for the purchase of the fiber.

Carl Anderson, Executive Assistant to the President of Merck Co., urged continuation of control on cinchona bark from which quinine is made. Before the war the entire supply of cinchona bark was from the Netherlands East Indies. The existing controls on this commodity are necessary in order to conserve the supply in this country and to obtain new supplies from the Netherlands East Indies since private industry is unable to bargain with the Dutch in obtaining supplies. He reviewed the efforts of his company to develop a source of supply of this commodity in the Western Hemisphere and predicted that in five years a considerable supply would be received from the Western Hemisphere.

Harold Weston, Executive Director of Food for Freedom, Inc., after discussing the private non-profit nature of his organization and its purpose, stated that his organization was in favor of the extension of Items (a) thru (f) of Section 1501 of H.R. 1983. The witness contended that international food allocation controls were necessary to prevent wealthier nations from obtaining all of the available supply. With reference to fats and oils the witness stated that consumption of fats and oils in the United States was up to 93 percent of the pre-war consumption, whereas in Europe the consumption was only 66 percent. He stated that there was an insufficiency of fats and oils in the diet of Europeans. The witness disagreed with a previous witness, Mr. Williamson, and stated that if all copra were brought to the United States for milling, no oil would go to Europe. He conceded that Mr. Williamson's solution would be feasible, however, if controls on the use of the oil in the United States were invoked.

Elmer Scott\*  
Solicitor's Office

\* In cooperation with the Legislative Reports and Service Section.



Mar 18



80TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. 931

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 18 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 19), 1947

Mr. TAFT introduced the following bill: which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

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## A BILL

To extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, title III  
4       of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended and  
5       extended, shall continue in effect with respect to tin, anti-  
6       mony, cinchona bark and alkaloids, and streptomycin, and  
7       all compositions of and derivatives from such articles cus-  
8       tomarily imported into the United States to and including  
9       March 31, 1948.

10       SEC. 2. The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized



1 and directed to remove controls on the articles named in  
2 section 1 at any time prior to the expiration of this Act  
3 when, in his judgment, the supplies of any such articles  
4 are sufficient to warrant such action.

5       SEC. 3. (a) The powers, functions, and duties of (1)  
6 the President under title III of the Second War Powers  
7 Act, 1942, as amended, shall, insofar as they relate to the  
8 articles named in section 1 of this Act, be vested in and  
9 executed by the Secretary of Commerce upon the enact-  
10 ment of this Act.

11       (b) All orders, directives, rules, and regulations relat-  
12 ing to any function transferred by this section or issued in  
13 connection therewith by any agency heretofore performing  
14 such functions, which are in effect on the date of enactment  
15 of this Act, shall continue in full force and effect, unless and  
16 until modified or revoked by the Secretary of Commerce  
17 or at his direction or under his authorization.

18       (c) So much of the unexpended balances of appro-  
19 priations or other funds or property available for the use  
20 of any agency in the exercise of the functions transferred  
21 by this Act, as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget  
22 shall determine, shall be transferred for use in connection  
23 with the exercise of such functions.





















OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section

(For administrative information only)

HEARINGS BEFORE SENATE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE ON EXTENSION  
OF SECOND WAR POWERS, MARCH 21, 1947

Mr. Houston of CPA urged continuation of controls on tin, sisal, manila, and tractors. He pointed out that the elimination of controls over hard fibers would have an adverse effect on the production of binder twine as the manufacture of this product resulted in the smallest margin of profit of any others made from the fiber. He stated that the increased exports of tractors which would result from decontrol would have the effect of increasing prices in this country.

Mr. Dodd presented for the record a statement he had made before the House and Senate Judiciary Committees on this subject and read part of a summary of this statement. He pointed out the need for extension of export, import, and allocation controls, mentioning particularly rice and grain. In response to Senator Ellender's question regarding the rice situation, Mr. Dodd stated that the need for exporting rice was in order to obtain imports of sugar. Senator Thye asked whether the Taft bill included sufficient commodities. Mr. Dodd pointed out that there would have to be added to the bill authority for controls over grains, rice, fats and oils, sugar, transportation, tractors, cordage and hard fibers, nitrogen, and other fertilizers. Mr. Dodd was interrupted before completing his testimony in order that another witness could be heard during the short time remaining.

J. Banks Young\*  
Assistant to Director of Finance

\*In cooperation with the Legislative Reports and Service Section.



Mar 24



# S. 931

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 24, 1947

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed

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## AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. AIKEN (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. THYE, and Mr. ELLENDER) to the bill (S. 931) to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act, viz:

1       On page 1, line 6, immediately following the word  
2       “antimony” insert the following: “manila (abaca) fiber and  
3       cordage, agave fiber and cordage,”.

4       On page 1, line 8, immediately following the words  
5       “United States” insert the following: “, and tractors,”.

6       On page 2, immediately following line 23, add the fol-  
7       lowing:

8       SEC. 4. That, notwithstanding any other provision of  
9       law, title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as

1 amended and extended, shall continue in effect with respect  
 2 to fats and oils (excluding petroleum), grain and grain  
 3 products (excepting rice), fertilizer, and the use of trans-  
 4 portation equipment and facilities by rail carriers, to and  
 5 including March 31, 1948.”

# AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Aiken (for himself, Mr. Young, Mr. Hyde, and Mr. ELLENDER) to the bill (S. 931) to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act.

MARCH 24, 1947

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered  
 to be printed

Mar 23





DIGEST OF  
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS  
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section  
(For Department staff only)

Issued March 26, 1947  
For actions of March 25, 1947  
80th-1st, No. 56

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed \$9,000,000 appropriation for combatting foot-and-mouth disease. Rep. Jenkins criticized Department for not reorganizing and moving more rapidly in connection with Research and Marketing Act. House received audit report on FCIC from GAO. Senate committee ordered reported a revised civil-service retirement bill. Senate committee reported bill to continue various war powers. Senate is to debate sugar controls today. House passed Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill. House completed congressional action on measure to continue synthetic-rubber program.

SENATE

1. ANIMAL DISEASE. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 154, to appropriate \$9,000,000 for combatting foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest (p. 2612). This measure will now be sent to the President.
2. INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION. Passed with amendments S. J. Res. 77, providing for U. S. participation in this Organization (pp. 2565-602).
3. NOMINATION. Continued debate on the Lilienthal nomination (pp. 2612-19).
4. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Banking and Currency Committee submitted its report on H. R. 2535, to authorize REC to purchase surplus property for resale to small business, with priority immediately following Government agencies and veterans (S. Rept. 73)(p. 2606). This bill had been reported Mar. 21.
5. WAR POWERS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment S. 931, to continue certain powers under title III of the Second War Powers Act (S. Rept. 74)(p. 2606).
6. SUGAR CONTROLS. S. J. Res. 58 (H. J. Res. 146), to continue sugar controls; is to be debated today (p. D55).
7. CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT. The Civil Service Committee unanimously ordered reported S. 637(p. D56). As approved by the Committee, the bill proposes: Optional retirement at the age of 60 with full annuity; retirement at 55 on reduced annuity; involuntary separation at 55; vesting of retirement accounts after 10 years of service; and deferred annuity at age 65 -- at an estimated

cost of \$29,000,000 obtained from a 1% increase in deductions from payrolls, and \$20,000,000 on the part of the Government at the beginning of the system, based upon approximately a 1,000,000 Federal work force.

#### HOUSE

8. **RESEARCH; MARKETING; REORGANIZATION.** Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, stated that the Republican Food Study Committee "reached the conclusion that underconsumption, not overproduction, was the basis of our agricultural difficulties", that the Department has delayed effectuation of the Research and Marketing Act, that a "sizable and important" group in the Department is in favor of production control instead of the objectives of this Act, that "such marketing functions as the Department now has are scattered willy-nilly and without rhyme or reason", and that funds under the Act should not be appropriated until the Department "has put into operation...the kind of organization and policies which the Congress enunciated" (pp. 2668-9).
9. **CROP INSURANCE.** Received from GAO an audit report on FCIC for the fiscal year 1945 (H. Doc. 182); To Expenditures Committee (p. 2670).
10. **PERSONNEL CLASSIFICATION.** Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to amend the Classification Act so as to bring about uniformity and coordination in the allocation of field and departmental positions; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 2670).
11. **TAXATION.** The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 1, the tax bill (pp. 2621, 2670).
12. **MONOPOLIES.** Rep. Kefauver, Tenn., commended the work of the Antitrust Division, Justice Department (pp. 2665-6).
13. **LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL.** Passed with amendment, 343-39, this bill, H. R. 2700 (pp. 2625-64).
14. **RUBBER.** Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. J. Res. 118, to continue the synthetic-rubber program until permanent legislation is enacted or until Mar. 31, 1948, and to end Government purchase of natural rubber on Mar. 31, 1947 (p. 2624). This measure will now be sent to the President.
15. **SELECTIVE SERVICE.** Rejected unanimous-consent request to consider S. 918, an act to establish an Office of Selective Service Records to liquidate the Selective Service System following the termination of its functions on Mar. 31, 1947, and to preserve and service the selective-service records (pp. 2623-4).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

16. **APPROPRIATIONS.** H.J.Res. 159, by Rep. Taber, N.Y., making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. To Appropriations Committee. (p. 2671.)
17. **CLAIMS.** H.R. 2770, by Rep. Walter, Pa., to allow costs against the U.S. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 2671.)
18. **LANDS.** H.R. 2772, by Rep. Ellsworth, Oreg., to require payment by the U.S. before taking possession of any estate in land. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 2671.)
19. **WILDLIFE.** H.R. 2775, by Rep. Stockman, Oreg., to provide for the conservation



"Senate Joint Memorial 11

"Joint memorial requesting the United States Civil Aeronautics Board to give early consideration to providing that northern area of the United States as the crow flies from Duluth, Minn., to Seattle, Wash., with regular air transportation serving Chicago via the Twin Cities and Duluth and the intermediate points of Grand Forks, Devils Lake, Minot, Williston, Wolf Point, Glasgow, Malta, Hayre, Great Falls, Shelby, Cut Bank, Kallispell, and Spokane

"To the Honorable United States Civil Aeronautics Board:

"Whereas there is no transcontinental air service between Lake Superior and Seattle along the northern part of the United States; and

"Whereas said territory can well support such service and is in fact operating one of the most successful railroad operations in the Nation; and

"Whereas applications are pending on the part of air-transport companies for such authority; and

"Whereas all of the cities and trade areas affected are desirous of having such service; and

"Whereas said service appears to be both economically feasible and necessary in the best interests of the country; and

"Whereas no through service is available from the intermediate territory to important commercial and industrial centers of the country East or West: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the Senate of the State of Montana (the House of Representatives concurring therein),* That the Members of Congress from this State be requested to lend every effort toward the establishment of such service by presenting this memorial to the Civil Aeronautics Board and in person reporting to said Board the lack of transportation by air above set forth; be it further *"Resolved,* That copies of this memorial be sent by the secretary of state to the Honorable JAMES E. MURRAY and the Honorable ZALES N. ECTON, Members of the United States Senate, and to the Honorable MIKE MANSFIELD and the Honorable WESLEY A. D'EWART, Members of the United States House of Representatives from Montana.

"Approved March 3, 1947.

"SAM C. FORD,

"Governor."

Two joint memorials of the Legislature of the State of Montana; to the Committee on Public Works:

"House Joint Memorial 10

"Joint memorial to the Secretary of Interior of the United States, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Secretary of War of the United States, Hon. James E. Murray, Senator from Montana, Hon. Zales N. Ecton, Senator from Montana; Hon. Mike Mansfield, Representative from Montana; and Hon. Wesley A. D'Ewart, Representative from Montana, requesting that funds be made available from Federal public-land funds, Indian Department funds, and War Department funds for assisting in the location and construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Poplar and Brockton, Mont.

"Whereas the State Highway Commission of the State of Montana at the direction of the Twenty-ninth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana has made an examination and survey preliminary to the location for the construction of highway bridges over the Missouri River in the State of Montana; and

"Whereas the State Highway Commission of the State of Montana reports a favorable location for a bridge over the Missouri River near Brockton, Mont.; and

"Whereas the people in Richland County, Mont., south of the towns of Brockton and Poplar are now forced to travel a great dis-

tance to market by reason of a lack of a bridge over the river, and because of the impossibility of maintaining a ferry crossing over the Missouri River due to the great and continuing fluctuation of the water level in the Missouri River resulting from the opening and closing of the head gates at Fort Peck Dam; and

"Whereas the Bureau of Reclamation plans the construction of the Charlie Creek and Redwater irrigation pumping units in Richland County, and a bridge over the Missouri River would substantially decrease transportation costs during construction of these irrigation projects and would serve the projects after completion; and

"Whereas if a bridge were constructed across the Missouri River between Poplar and Brockton, Mont., approximately 500,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000 head of cattle would annually be hauled over the bridge to market resulting in a higher price for the weight of cattle because of decreased transportation and freight rates to market; and

"Whereas a very large area of the State of Montana which now depends upon ferry crossings and rowboats for postal service would receive far better service over a bridge than having to depend upon ferries and rowboats; and

"Whereas the north end of the bridge would be located on tribal lands of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation; and

"Whereas it would be an unreasonable burden upon the State of Montana and the Public Roads Administration for them to pay the entire cost of such a bridge when the bridge would be serving the Indian Department of the United States, the Bureau of Reclamation of the United States, and the War Department of the United States; and

"Whereas funds from Federal public lands, the Indian Department of the United States, and the War Department of the United States are available but not allocated for assisting in the construction of such a bridge: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved,* That the House of Representatives of the Thirtieth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, the Senate concurring, does hereby respectfully request the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Secretary of War of the United States to make funds available to assist the State of Montana and the Public Roads Administration of the United States in the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Poplar and Brockton, Mont.; and be it further

*"Resolved,* That copies of this memorial be forwarded by the Secretary of State of the State of Montana to the Secretary of War of the United States, and also to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Honorable JAMES E. MURRAY and the Honorable ZALES N. ECTON, Senators from Montana; and the Honorable MIKE MANSFIELD and the Honorable WESLEY A. D'EWART, Representatives in Congress from Montana."

"Senate Joint Memorial 16

"Joint memorial to the Congress of the United States requesting allocation of funds for construction and maintenance of farm-to-market roads by States and political subdivisions thereof

*"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States Congress:*

"Whereas we acknowledge that America needs thousands of miles of farm-to-market roads at a cost that will enable the American taxpayers to finance the construction of the necessary farm-to-market roads; and

"Whereas good practical farm-to-market roads can in many areas be designed and

constructed by State local political subdivisions at a cost of a few hundred dollars per mile as against the present cost of several thousands of dollars per mile for farm-to-market roads; and

"Whereas the State and the local political subdivisions are in the best position to design and construct farm-to-market roads at the lowest cost: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Montana (the House of Representatives concurring),* That we do hereby respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to pass necessary legislation to provide adequate funds to build and maintain farm-to-market roads, and to allocate such funds directly to such States, counties, and other political subdivisions thereof, that are qualified to receive them, for the purpose of building and maintaining farm-to-market roads in their respective areas be it further

*"Resolved,* That copies of the memorial be transmitted by the secretary of state of the State of Montana to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Montana, and to the Montana Highway Commission.

"Approved March 7, 1947.

"SAM C. FORD,

"Governor."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Montana, favoring the enactment of legislation authorizing the State of Montana to lease State lands for the production of oil, gas and other hydrocarbons for such periods of time and on such terms and conditions as may be provided by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana; to the Committee on Public Lands.

(See joint memorial printed in full when laid before the Senate by the Acting President pro tempore on March 24, 1947, p. 2505, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

A joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, requesting Congress to make funds available for the immediate construction of an electrical transmission line from Kerr Dam to Hungry Horse and to appropriate funds for the prompt construction of Hungry Horse Dam in northwestern Montana; to the Committee on Appropriations.

(See joint memorial printed in full when laid before the Senate by the Acting President pro tempore on March 24, 1947, p. 2505, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

A joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, favoring the enactment of legislation to reimburse wheat growers who sold their 1945 wheat early and were deprived of the benefit of advance in price; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See joint memorial printed in full when laid before the Senate by the Acting President pro tempore on March 24, 1947, p. 2505, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

A joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, favoring the enactment of legislation to provide funds for and to expedite the rural electrification program; to the Committee on Appropriations.

(See joint memorial printed in full when laid before the Senate by the Acting President pro tempore on March 24, 1947, p. 2504, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

A joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, favoring the enactment of legislation providing for the annual payment of rents by the Government to the State of Montana for the use and benefit of the several counties of that State in lieu of taxes on land owned by the Government in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Public Lands.

(See joint memorial printed in full when laid before the Senate by the Acting President pro tempore on March 24, 1947, p. 2505, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)



## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 931. A bill to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act; with an amendment (Rept. No. 74).

By Mr. REVERCOMB, from the Committee on Public Works:

S. 516. A bill to authorize the furnishing of steam from the central heating plant to the property of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 75).

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. TOBEY, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, submitted a report (No. 73) to accompany the bill (H. R. 2535) to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act reported by that committee on March 21, 1947.

## BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. REED:

S. 976. A bill for the relief of O. Dean Settles and Mrs. Ruth E. Settles, husband and wife; Mrs. Ruth E. Settles, individually; the estate of Ora H. Hatfield; and Mrs. Kattie B. Hatfield; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAFT:

S. 977. A bill to prescribe certain dates for the purposes of determining eligibility of veterans for vocational rehabilitation, education, and training, and for guaranty of loans and readjusting allowances under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended; and

S. 978. A bill relating to the exercise by the Public Health Service of certain wartime authority; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(Mr. ECTON (for himself, Mr. MALONE, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. OVERTON, and Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma) introduced Senate bill 979, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, which was referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. REVERCOMB:

S. 980. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof, and for other purposes," approved July 31, 1946; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. J. Res. 92. Joint resolution designating April 5, 1947, as Booker T. Washington Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. PEPPER (for himself and Mr. TAYLOR) introduced Senate Joint Resolution 93, favoring the establishment of a relief and rehabilitation fund for Greece to be administered through the United Nations Organization, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and appears under a separate heading.)

## STRIKING OF MEDALS IN LIEU OF COINS FOR COMMEMORATIVE PURPOSES—AMENDMENT

Mr. WILEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 865) to provide for the striking of medals, in lieu of coins, for commemorative purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

## REDUCTION OF INDIVIDUAL INCOME-TAX PAYMENTS—AMENDMENT

Mr. BUTLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 1) to reduce individual income-tax payments, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

## CORRECTION

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to have the RECORD corrected on page 2506, of the session of March 24, and I should like to make a statement about what I said with regard to a petition. This was a petition which came from all the members of the Nebraska State Legislature, signed by Hon. Earl J. Lee, petitioning the Senate that married persons who live in States where community-property laws do not exist and who file joint income-tax returns may be placed on a par with those who file joint returns in States where community-property laws do exist.

At the point where I had made the statement of what I have just said, I stated:

The petition is signed by 43 persons, the total membership of the Nebraska State Legislature.

Then I made this further statement:

I agree in toto with the principle of Senate bill 649; indeed, it was introduced by me.

That statement was incorrect. I should like to have the words "it was introduced by me" corrected to say, "a similar bill was introduced by me in the Seventy-ninth Congress."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The correction will be made.

## AID TO GREECE—ADDRESS BY SENATOR CAPPER

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on the subject of aid to Greece, delivered by him on March 23, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

## CONTROL AND REGULATION OF RAILROADS—STATEMENT BY WILLIS J. BALLINGER

[Mr. TOBEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement in opposition to Senate bill 110, made by Willis J. Ballinger, economic adviser to the National Federation of Small Business, on behalf of the Federation, which appears in the Appendix.]

## DEFENSE AGAINST RED FASCISM—ADDRESS BY DR. JOSEPH F. THORNING

[Mr. O'CONOR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Dr. Joseph F. Thorning before the Maryland Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution on March 18, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

## THE PORTAL PAY BILLS—EDITORIAL FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

[Mr. AIKEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "The Portal Pay Bills," from the New York Herald Tribune of March 25, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

## AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY—EDITORIAL BY JOHN S. KNIGHT

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial on

aid to Greece and Turkey, by John S. Knight, from the Miami Herald of March 23, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

## ADMINISTRATION OF GRECIAN RELIEF FUND BY UNITED NATIONS

Mr. HICKENLOOPER obtained the floor.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. For what purpose?

Mr. PEPPER. I should like to introduce a joint resolution and make a statement of about 10 minutes.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I yield to the Senator from Florida for that purpose.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] and myself I ask unanimous consent, as in legislative session, to introduce a joint resolution. The joint resolution relates to the extension of aid to Greece, but the proposals it contains differ in four vital particulars from the administrative proposals pending in the Congress at the present time.

They are as follows: (a) Relief is provided to Greece and Turkey is excluded; (b) the relief is administered by the United Nations; (c) military supplies and aid are excluded; (d) a full-scale investigation of the whole Near East and Middle East problem by the General Assembly is called for.

Since the Greek situation is inextricably bound up with the political and economic crisis in the Near East and Middle East, the United States representatives to the United Nations are directed to initiate a request for an emergency meeting of the United Nations General Assembly to consider and take action on the peace-threatening situations in that area, with a view to resolving not only the Greek crisis but the problems of Palestine, Dardanelles, and Middle East oil.

The joint resolution provides that United States representatives at the United Nations shall initiate proposals for the establishment of an international fund for the relief and rehabilitation of Greece. Contributions by member nations will be voluntary, but the United Nations may recommend equitable quotas. A United States contribution of \$250,000,000 is authorized. The international fund will be subject to the following conditions: (a) United Nations control; (b) relief to the civilian economy only; (c) the Greek Government must give assurances that supplies will be distributed without discrimination as to race, creed, or political belief; (d) United Nations observers and representatives of press and radio of countries contributing to the fund must have full access to observe and report on the distribution of supplies; (e) the Greek Government must furnish pertinent information promptly; (f) the United Nations must make quarterly reports on the administration of the fund.

Pending the establishment of the international fund, the joint resolution provides for an immediate advance of

TERMINATION OF WAR POWERS AND CONTROLS UNDER  
SECOND WAR POWERS ACT

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MARCH 25 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1947—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the  
following

## REPORT

[To accompany S. 931]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 931) to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act, having considered the same, do now report the bill to the Senate favorably, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

## AMENDMENT

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That this Act shall be cited as "The First Decontrol Act of 1947."

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that it is vital to a free economy and full production in the United States that all emergency controls and war powers under the Second War Powers Act be removed except in certain limited instances.

The Congress further declares that in each such limited instance the authority for such emergency controls and war powers should not be exercised by the grant of broad general war powers, but should be granted by restrictive, specific legislation.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of liquidating existing emergency controls and war powers and for the purpose of affording further opportunity for the appropriate committees of the Congress to consider specific legislation granting restricted authority in limited instances, title III of the Second War Powers Act, as amended, shall (except as provided in S. J. Res. 58 and H. J. Res. 118, 80th Cong., 1st sess.) remain in effect only until June 30, 1947: *Provided*, That any material or facilities which were not being allocated by the President on March 24, 1947, shall not be allocated hereafter under the provisions of such title III.



## I

## STUDY AND HEARING

## TWOFOOLD NATURE OF PROBLEM

The subject of war controls as they have been considered by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary may be divided in two categories:

(1) The most immediate problem and the subject of this report relates to the extensions proposed in the Presidential message dated January 31, 1947, requesting a 1-year extension to March 31, 1948, for titles I and V and for title III for limited purposes of the Second War Powers Act.

(2) The much broader and only slightly less immediate problem relating to all other emergency and wartime controls which, (in addition to Second War Powers controls), come within the purview of Senate Resolution 35. This broader problem is not directly involved in this report.

## HEARINGS

Pursuant to the Presidential message dated January 31, 1947, and pursuant also to the provisions of Senate Resolution 35, a subcommittee consisting of Senator Wiley, chairman, and Senator Kilgore, conducted hearings of Government witnesses on Friday, March 7, 1947, and Saturday, March 8, 1947, and further conducted hearings of nongovernmental witnesses on Tuesday, March 11, 1947.

## STUDIES PRECEDING HEARINGS

Following is an approximate chronology and substantial résumé of the studies preceding the hearings:

On November 29, 1946, the present chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary addressed letters to members of the Cabinet and to the Veterans' Administration stating his belief that termination of wartime and emergency controls would be high on the agenda of the committee and asking for statements of opinion from these offices as to (a) which wartime and emergency powers currently applied to his department or office, (b) which powers could be terminated and why and when, and (c) which powers could not be terminated and how long those powers should remain in force.

Replies to these letters contained or transmitted lists of laws and authorities in answer to (a). None contained complete answers to (b) and (c)—all stating in effect that information pertinent to (b) and (c) had been transmitted or would be transmitted to the President for study and correlation by Dr. John R. Steelman, assistant to the President, and the Attorney General.

By letter dated December 17, 1946, the present chairman called this situation to the attention of the President; asking that the requested information be furnished because of its importance to the formulation of recommendations to the majority conference scheduled for December 30.

By letter dated December 27 the Chief Executive replied in effect that he had directed the Cabinet officers to answer the first question ((a)): That a complete survey was being made; that the conclusion

must be on an over-all basis; not on a departmental basis; and that information would be furnished to Congress as soon as available.

On January 8, 1947, the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary submitted Senate Document No. 5 to the Senate and introduced Senate Resolution 35 directing the standing committees to make full and complete studies of all existing temporary and permanent wartime legislation and to make recommendations to the Committee on the Judiciary not later than March 15, 1947. The resolution was agreed to on January 29, 1947.

By letters dated January 30, 1947, attention of the various chairmen of the standing committees was directed to Senate Resolution 35 and the required studies.

By letter dated February 8, 1947, following the Presidential message to the Congress dated January 31, 1947, requesting the extension of titles I and V and title III (for limited purposes) of the Second War Powers Act, the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary again sought the cooperation of the Chief Executive and requested specifically that the President direct the various departments to present justifications for continuation of any specific wartime and emergency authorities deemed absolutely essential.

No substantial information was forthcoming, however, until Tuesday, March 4, 1947, when Mr. Harold Stein, Commissioner of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and Mr. Aaron Lewittes, counsel to Dr. John R. Steelman, and Mr. George-T. Washington, Assistant Solicitor General of the Department of Justice, meeting with the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and with representatives from the Committees on Armed Services, Banking and Currency, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce, gave assurances that Government witnesses would be available on Friday, March 7, 1947, to present evidence supporting the Presidential request of January 31, 1947.

It is felt that the chronology outlined above clearly indicates delay on the part of the executive department in supplying data and justification evidence to the committee.

In connection with committee consideration of the Second War Powers Act terminations, it should be noted that the Committee on the Judiciary has had the benefit of consultation with the three standing committees of the Senate involved in the three pertinent titles. These three committees are Armed Services, Banking and Currency, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

In connection with any further report from the Committee on the Judiciary with reference to all other emergency and wartime controls as studied under the terms of Senate Resolution 35, the committee will utilize the reports made by all of the standing committees of the Senate.

## II

### RÉSUMÉ OF PRINCIPAL CONTROLS CURRENTLY IN FORCE

#### A. UNDER TITLE I.—EMERGENCY POWERS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION OVER MOTOR AND WATER CARRIERS

The only control power under title I for whose continuance extensive testimony was submitted was that control currently in force to

provide transportation services presently furnished by Capital Transit Co. to the Pentagon Building and vicinity under temporary orders from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

#### B. UNDER TITLE III.—PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATION POWERS:

Of the thousands of orders which have at one time or another been issued under title III of the Second War Powers Act only a relatively small number of general orders remain in effect. A sketch of the chief provisions of the principal remaining orders, grouped by subjects is as follows:

1. Rails (ODT General Orders 1, 16C and 18A):
  - (a) Minimum loads prescribed;
  - (b) Permit required for transportation of carload shipments of overseas freight to certain port areas for storage or delivery to ocean carriers.
  - (c) Loading requirements prescribed.
2. Rubber (CPA Order R-1):
  - (a) Restrictions on deliveries, consumption, inventories, importation, and end-use.
  - (b) Specifications and manufacturing regulations.
  - (c) Export controls.
3. Automobiles and trucks (CPA Order L-352): Export controls; same percent of total production as exported during 1935-39.
4. Farm wheel-type and track-laying tractors (CPA Order L-356): Limits production and shipment for export to any foreign country except Canada.
5. Manila (abaca), Agave fiber and cordage (CPA Order M-84):
  - (a) Controls production.
  - (b) Limits uses.
  - (c) Limits inventories.
6. Cinchona bark and cinchona alkaloids—(CPA Order M-131):
  - (a) Deliveries must be authorized by CPA.
  - (b) Deliveries to consumer only through physician's prescription—amount restricted.
7. Streptomycin (schedule 119 to CPA Order M-300):
  - (a) Producers, importers, distributors must apply to CPA for authority to make delivery.
  - (b) Each mixture must be tested by FDA.
8. Antimony (CPA Order M-112):
  - (a) Controls delivery.
  - (b) Directions concerning use.
  - (c) Inventory restrictions.
  - (d) Reporting provisions.
9. Tin (CPA Orders M-43 and M-81):
  - (a) Restrictions on deliveries of pig tin.
  - (b) Allocation of pig tin.
  - (c) Restriction on use of pig tin.
  - (d) Restriction on sale and delivery of articles containing tin.
10. Steel (CPA Directives, 10 to M-21): Certain steel exports to be rated by Office of International Trade.
11. Sugar (War Food Orders 7, 63, 64):
  - (a) Raw sugar allocation.
  - (b) Import control—sugar and sugar products.
  - (c) Sugar rationing.



12. Rice (War Food Order 10): Set-aside order—percentage for Government use.
13. Cheddar cheese (War Food Order 15): Set-aside order—percentage for Government use.
14. Meats and meat products (War Food Order 63): Importation control.
15. Fats and oils: (War Food Order 63): Importation control.
16. Beans (War Food Order 63): Importation control.
17. Peas (War Food Order 63): Importation control.
18. Protein feeds (War Food Order 63): Importation control.
19. Grain and grain products (War Food Order 63): Importation control.
20. General export restrictions (CPA Priorities Regulation 28): Minimum quantities of materials vitally needed in the United States permitted to be exported as necessary to the restoration of foreign countries.
21. General inventory regulation (CPA Regulation 32): Restricts ordering, deliveries, receipts and processing of materials in short supply.

#### C. TITLE V.—WAIVER OF NAVIGATION AND INSPECTION LAWS

The waivers under this title are largely on an individual vessel basis. At present such waivers are in effect with reference to a number of vessels including both Government and privately operated. These waivers relate not only to safety and inspection requirements but also relate to crews.

### III

#### RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE PROPOSED EXTENSIONS OF TITLES I AND V AND TITLE III (FOR LIMITED PURPOSES) OF THE SECOND WAR POWERS ACT

##### A. TITLE I.—EMERGENCY POWERS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION OVER MOTOR AND WATER CARRIERS

As was noted in section III of this report, the only control under title I for whose continuance extensive testimony was submitted was that control currently in force to provide transportation services presently furnished by Capital Transit Co. to the Pentagon Building and vicinity under temporary orders from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A representative of the Capital Transit Co. stated that Virginia busses enter Washington, D. C., during the morning rush hours loaded but return only partially filled. The reverse is true during the evening rush hours. He further stated that this service to the Pentagon and vicinity had been a serious financial drain upon his company which is now applying for an increase in the downtown fares; further that his company had been assured by the Virginia bus lines that they will be able to assume the load on the basis of an arrangement whereby the extra busses needed for handling the Pentagon traffic will be leased by the Capital Transit Co. to those companies until such times as they can acquire the added equipment which they will need.

The broad war powers granted under title I are hardly the proper vehicle for the solution of the transportation problems of the Pentagon.

It is therefore recommended that title I be permitted to expire on March 31, 1947.

#### B. TITLE III.—PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATIONS POWERS

In view of the delay of the executive department in supplying the committee with complete information, the committee had neither sufficient evidence nor time to either foreclose all extension or to, approve for a full year the blanket extension of controls under title III currently in force.

This consideration, coupled with the fact that the Export Control Act expires on June 30, 1947, the subject matter of which latter act is an integral part of the whole problem of extension of controls, developed in the committee the conclusion that these allied problems should be considered together.

It is accordingly the recommendation of the committee that for the purpose of liquidation of existing controls and for the purpose of affording opportunity for the appropriate committees of the Congress to consider specific legislation granting restricted control authority in limited instances, title III of the Second War Powers Act should remain in force only until June 30, 1947, provided that no material or facilities not on March 24, 1947, under allocation shall hereafter be allocated. Since legislation is pending on sugar and rubber these items are excluded from the committee recommendations.

The executive departments will therefore be on notice that unless separate legislation is enacted for the extension of particular control powers, such powers will automatically expire on June 30, 1947; except that with respect to sugar which is covered by Senate Joint Resolution 58, and with respect to rubber which is covered by House Joint Resolution 118, both of which resolutions are now pending in Congress, the termination date will be March 31, 1948.

#### TITLE V—WAIVER OF NAVIGATION AND INSPECTION LAWS

Since there is pending in the Congress, separate legislation dealing with extension of the powers under this title the committee makes no recommendation with respect to this title.

80TH CONGRESS  
1st Session

# S. 931

[Report No. 74]

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 18 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 19), 1947

Mr. TAFT introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

MARCH 25 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1947

Reported by Mr. WILEY, with an amendment

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

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## A BILL

To extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act.

1     *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2     *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3     That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, title III  
4     of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended and  
5     extended, shall continue in effect with respect to tin, anti-  
6     mony, cinchona bark and alkaloids, and streptomycin, and  
7     all compositions of and derivatives from such articles cus-  
8     tomarily imported into the United States to and including  
9     March 31, 1948.

10     SEC. 2. The Secretary of Commerce is hereby author-



1 ized and directed to remove controls on the articles named  
2 in section 1 at any time prior to the expiration of this Act  
3 when, in his judgment, the supplies of any such articles  
4 are sufficient to warrant such action.

5 SEC. 3. (a) The powers, functions, and duties of (1)  
6 the President under title III of the Second War Powers  
7 Act, 1942, as amended, shall, insofar as they relate to the  
8 articles named in section 1 of this Act, be vested in and  
9 executed by the Secretary of Commerce upon the enact-  
10 ment of this Act.

11 (b) All orders, directives, rules, and regulations relat-  
12 ing to any function transferred by this section or issued in  
13 connection therewith by any agency heretofore performing  
14 such functions, which are in effect on the date of enactment  
15 of this Act, shall continue in full force and effect, unless and  
16 until modified or revoked by the Secretary of Commerce  
17 or at his direction or under his authorization.

18 (c) So much of the unexpended balances of appro-  
19 priations or other funds or property available for the use  
20 of any agency in the exercise of the functions transferred  
21 by this Act, as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget  
22 shall determine, shall be transferred for use in connection  
23 with the exercise of such functions.

24 That this Act shall be cited as the "First Decontrol Act of  
25 1947".

1       *SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that it is vital to a*  
2 *free economy and full production in the United States that*  
3 *all emergency controls and war powers under the Second*  
4 *War Powers Act be removed except in certain limited*  
5 *instances.*

6       *The Congress further declares that in each such limited*  
7 *instance the authority for such emergency controls and war*  
8 *powers should not be exercised by the grant of broad, general*  
9 *war powers but should be granted by restrictive, specific*  
10 *legislation.*

11       *SEC. 3. For the purpose of liquidating existing emer-*  
12 *gency controls and war powers and for the purpose of*  
13 *affording further opportunity for the appropriate committees*  
14 *of the Congress to consider specific legislation granting*  
15 *restricted authority in limited instances, title III of the Second*  
16 *War Powers Act, as amended, shall (except as provided in*  
17 *S. J. Res. 58 and H. J. Res. 118, Eightieth Congress, first*  
18 *session) remain in effect only until June 30, 1947: Provided,*  
19 *That any material or facilities which were not being allocated*  
20 *by the President on March 24, 1947, shall not be allocated*  
21 *hereafter under the provisions of such title III.*

[Report No. 74]

**A BILL**

To extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act.

By Mr. TART

MARCH 18 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 19), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the  
Judiciary

MARCH 25 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1947

Reported with an amendment

Mar 27





DIGEST OF  
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS  
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section  
(For Department staff only)

Issued March 28, 1947  
For actions of March 27, 1947  
80th-1st, No. 58

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed sugar-controls continuation measure; agreed to end rationing by Oct. 31. Both Houses passed bill to continue various war powers other than sugar and rubber. House passed tax-reduction bill. Rep. Taber got permission to report deficiency appropriation bill today after adjournment. President approved bill making appropriations to combat foot-and-mouth disease.

SENATE

1. SUGAR CONTROLS. Passed, 46-34, with amendments H. J. Res. 146, to continue sugar controls and transfer them to this Department (pp. 2832-68).
- Before taking up the House measure, the Senate acted on various amendments to its own measure, S. J. Res. 58. It agreed to the following amendments:
- By Sen. Tobey, N. H., to provide for 35 pounds of sugar for each person and up to 50 pounds if supplies become available; by a 49-32 vote (pp. 2832-46).
  - By Sen. McCarthy, Wis., to end sugar rationing on Oct. 31, 1947, but to retain inventory controls over consumers other than household users; by a 45-35 vote (pp. 2847-59).
  - By Sen. Wherry, Nebr., to make available 50,000 tons of sugar for hardship cases for new businesses (p. 2861).
  - By Sen. Tobey, to provide that annual and sick leave shall be transferred with the employees and that they shall be entitled to the benefits of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 "to the same extent and effect as though they had remained employees of the agency from which transferred until the termination of such functions" (p. 2847).
- Rejected the following amendments:
- By Sen. McCarthy, to give housewives an allowance of 40 pounds between April 1, 1947, and Oct. 31, 1947 (in effect 10 additional pounds for canning); by a 32-47 vote (pp. 2859-61).
  - By Sen. Wherry, to provide 40 pounds a year for each person and 15 additional pounds for canning; by a 34-44 vote (pp. 2861-2).
- The Senate then took up H. J. Res. 146 and substituted the language of S. J. Res. 58 as it had been amended (p. 2862). Before passage of the measure, Sen. O'Mahoney moved to recommit the bill (in reference to the Oct. 31 date),



but a motion by Sen. Taft to lay the O'Mahoney motion on the table was agreed to by a 44-36 vote (pp. 2865-7).

Sens. Tobey, Flanders, and Maybank were appointed Senate conferees (p. 2868).

2. WAR POWERS. Passed as reported S. 931, to extend until June 30, 1947, for liquidation, various powers under the Second War Powers Act except for those relating to rubber and sugar, which are covered by separate measures (pp. 2830-2).
3. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H.J. Res. 159, making deficiency appropriations to cover pay costs of various departments (does not include USDA) (S. Rept. 79) (p. 2822).
4. GARBAGE DISPOSAL. Sen. Canner, Kans., submitted an amendment to be proposed by him to H.R. 597, to provide a means of controlling the handling of garbage from vessels, railway cars, aircraft, and other vehicles in territorial waters and on lands of the U.S. in order to reduce risk of diseases from such refuse and afford protection to American agriculture and to the public (p. 2824).
5. TVA AUDIT. Sen. Aiken, Vt., inserted a summary of the GAO audit of the TVA (pp. 2827-30).
6. PRICES. Sen. Morse, Oreg., inserted and discussed Blair Moody's articles on price reductions (pp. 2868-70).
7. RESEARCH. S. 526, as reported (see Digest 57), establishes a National Science Foundation comprised of a board of 24 members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate to formulate, and to encourage the pursuit of, an overall national policy for scientific research and education; provides for the biennial election from the board membership of a nine-man executive committee which will appoint a full-time director of the Foundation and confirm his appointment of a deputy director; and established an Interdepartmental Committee on Science, of which the Secretary (or his designee) would be a member, to prevent duplication of research programs by Government agencies. The bill would prevent the Foundation from exercising mandatory control over the research of Government agencies, but authorize it to carry out research programs in areas not otherwise covered by public or private programs by means of contracts, grants, loans, or other forms of assistance. Initially the Foundation would consist of divisions of (1) medical research, (2) mathematical, physical, and engineering sciences, (3) biological sciences, (4) national defense, and (5) scientific personnel and education, with each division having an advisory committee of not less than five members, who may or may not be members of the foundation. The bill also authorizes the awarding of scholarships and fellowships for scientific study and work at accredited colleges and universities; directs the Foundation to protect Government interests and individual equities by operating within existing patent practices of the Government, and authorizes appropriations to remain available for 4 years after obligation.

#### HOUSE

7. TAXATION. Passed as reported, 273-137, H.R. 1, the tax bill (pp. 2772-808).
8. WAR POWERS. Passed with amendment, substituting the language of H.R. 1983, S. 931, to continue certain war powers under Title II of the Second War Powers Act (pp. 2811-5). Reps. Michener, Springer, Fellows, Devitt, Walter, Byrne (N.Y.), and Cravens were appointed conferees (p. 2815). As passed the bill

the bill continues powers for the allocation of building materials until June 30, 1947, and for the allocation of certain drugs and metals, the use of railroad transportation equipment, and the control exports with specified limitations until Dec. 31, 1947. The House bill, had been reported with amendment earlier in the day (H.Rept. 192) (p. 2820).

9. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Passed with amendments S. 918, to establish an Office of Selective Service Records to liquidate the Selective Service System following the termination of its functions on Mar. 31, 1947, and to preserve and service the selective-service records (pp. 2809-11). Conferees were appointed.
10. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Taber, N.Y., obtained permission for the Appropriations Committee to report a deficiency appropriation bill by midnight Fri., Mar. 28 (p. 2808). Rep. Halleck, Ind., announced that this bill would be taken up on Mon., Mar. 31 (p. 2819).
11. COMMODITY EXCHANGE. Received from this Department the final report of an investigation by the Commodity Exchange Authority of the recent decline in the cotton market and suggesting possible remedies to prevent a repetition (p. 2820).
12. HAWAII. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendments H.R. 49, to admit Hawaii as a State (H.Rept. 194) (p. 2820).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

13. FARM LOANS. H.R. 2735 (see Digest 55) adds a subsection to Sec. 3 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to provide for loans to eligible persons to acquire farms on public lands in Alaska; for cancellation of homestead entries by the Secretary of Interior upon request of the Secretary of Agriculture in cases of default on the mortgage; and for resale of the land where no entry is made with one year after cancellation of an entry.
14. PLANT QUARANTINE. H.R. 2773 (see Digest 56) amends the Plant Quarantine Act by adding a section to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to limit entry of nursery stock and bulbs to that needed for propagation purposes and to prescribe remedial measures in cases where such material is found to be infested with plant pests.
15. PERSONNEL. H.R. 2816, by Rep. Lane, Mass., to provide that veterans who have 10 or more years of service to their credit for the purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act may receive credit for certain additional periods. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 2820.)  
H.R. 2820, by Rep. Norton (N.J.); H.R. 2824, by Rep. Fulton (Pa.); and S. 984, by Sen. Ives (N.Y.) (for himself and others); to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry. To House Education and Labor, and S. Labor and Public Welfare. (pp. 2820, 2822.)
16. SOIL CONSERVATION. H.R. 2831, by Rep. Mansfield, Tex., authorizing preliminary examinations and surveys of the streams, and their larger tributaries, flowing through the Brazoria-Galveston soil conservation district and the coastal plains soil conservation district, Tex. To Public Works Committee. (p. 2820.)
17. CLAIMS. H.R. 2819, by Rep. Klein, N.Y., to remove the 10-year limitation on the time in which certain claims against the U.S. must be presented to the GAO. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 2820.)
18. WATER POLLUTION. H.R. 2821, by Rep. Domengeaux, La., to provide for the control and eradication of certain plant life in the navigable waters, feeder streams,



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swamps and marshes, and other waters of the U.S. To Public Works Committee.  
(p. 2820.)

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

19. FERTILIZERS. Rep. Mansfield, Tex., inserted James Cassidy's (consulting engineer) letter criticizing TVA's fertilizer-for-farmers program (p. A1402).
20. WOOL; FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Rich, Pa., inserted Carl H. Wilken's (economic analyst) letter favoring increased tariffs as a solution to the wool problem (p. A1398).
21. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murdock, Ariz., favoring continuation of the school-lunch program and including a Salt River Valley Elementary School Assoc. letter favoring the program (p. A1395).
22. UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES. Sen. Taylor, Idaho, inserted Kenesaw M. Landis 2d's Chicago Sun article, "Truman Purge is Far from Jeffersonian" (p. A1405).
23. EXPENDITURES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Busbey, Ill., criticizing credit given M'Graw-Hill for discontinuance of the Federal Science Progress (Commerce Dept) magazine as a means of reducing Federal expenditures and inserting the article, "United States Science Magazine Closed After M'Graw-Hill Protest" (pp. A1392-3).
24. BUDGETING. Rep. Dingell, Mich., inserted a Boston Daily Globe editorial describing economy in Federal budgeting as "penny-wise and pound-foolish" (p.1386).
25. FOREIGN RELIEF. Various remarks and insertions on aid to Greece and Turkey (pp. A1379-80, A1380, A1396-7, A1405-6, A1406).

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS Released by G.P.O.

26. PERSONNEL. S.Res. 41, officers and employees of the Federal Government, Pt. 4. Senate Civil Service Committee.
27. FARM PROGRAM of the American Farm Bureau Federation. House Agriculture Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for Mar. 28: S. Agriculture, wool bill; H. Public Lands, Reclamation Act amendments; H. Expenditures in Executive Departments, surplus property investigation; H. Agriculture, to discuss schedule (ex.); S. Banking and Currency, housing legislation; S. Appropriations, Treasury-Post Office; S. Labor and Public Welfare, labor legislation; H. Appropriations, deficiency (ex.); H. Banking and Currency, housing materials control; H. Foreign Affairs, aid to Greece and Turkey; H. Judiciary, unlawful restraints and monopolies; H. Ways and Means, reciprocal trade agreements.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 113 Adm. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised, routinely, of developments on any particular bill.

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28. APPROPRIATIONS. H.J.Res. 154, making appropriations of \$9,000,000 for combatting the foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. Approved Mar. 27 (Public Law 22, 79th Cong.).

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the United States Government. (It is understood that that portion applicable to construction would be added to the cost of property, plant, and equipment and made the subject of annual depreciation charges.)

The Tennessee Valley Authority Act states it to be the policy of Congress that in order, as soon as practicable, to make the power projects self-supporting and self-liquidating, "the surplus power shall be sold at rates which, in the opinion of the Board, when applied to the normal capacity of the Authority's power facilities, will produce gross revenues in excess of the cost of production of said power."

An enterprise is self-supporting only when its revenues at least equal the sum of the costs properly chargeable against its revenues. It is self-liquidating when its revenues are sufficient not only to cover its costs but also to afford repayment of its capital. It is believed that the Authority's revenues for the year ended June 30, 1945, were in excess of the sum of all its costs, including those costs which we have recommended be required by law to be taken into account. It appears, therefore, that the power rates for the year ended June 30, 1945, produced "gross revenues in excess of the cost of production of said power." However, we cannot say this positively, and there can be no consistent showing of whether TVA is self-supporting and self-liquidating unless and until every element of cost is recorded on its books and shown in its financial statements.

6. Non-income-producing and developmental activities showed the following costs for the year ended June 30, 1945, based on a method of accounting similar to that used for power operations:

Navigation .....	\$2, 114, 981
Flood control .....	1, 408, 755
Chemical division, after deducting research and development expenses of \$1,355,146 .....	859, 373
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Other development activities:	
Agricultural resources .....	2, 839, 487
Forest resources .....	451, 078
Mineral resources .....	339, 180
Other resources .....	178, 398
Other development activities .....	285, 684
Administrative and general expenses therein .....	760, 148
Total .....	4, 853, 975
	<hr/>
	9, 237, 084

7. TVA is required to deposit annually into the general fund of the Treasury—as distinguished from the Authority's funds in the Treasury—the net proceeds from power sales and other sources under section 26 of the act. The TVA Board determined that for the year ended June 30, 1945, a payment was due for the first time under this section; it determined that the sum of \$12,597,744 was so payable. This determination was consistent with prior interpretations of the Authority, apparently acquiesced in by the Congress, and, as indicated on page 51 has had the approval of the House Appropriations Committee. The amount payable to the Treasury under section 26, pursuant to such interpretations, is not subject to conclusive, independent-audit verification. The effect of such interpretations is to avoid an effective basis for assuring return of the Government's investment in power facilities and, in turn, to avoid control by the Congress over capital expenditures for power facilities financed by revenues withheld by TVA. The interpretations of the TVA Board and our comments are presented fully on pages 50 to 54. The result of our consideration of section 26 and of the problems of legislative and executive control of the Authority's affairs indicates that section 26 is inadequate as a means of assuring ultimate liquidation of the Government's investment in the Authority's

power operations and that some of the controls to which the Authority is subject are too restrictive, while others are inadequate or are inappropriate to the nature of some of the Authority's most important activities. These defects should be corrected, and as means of correction we recommend that section 26 be repealed and the following be adopted as an integrated plan to reserve to the Congress complete and effective control over the Authority's programs, provide definitely for the return to the Government of its capital investment with interest, and yet leave to the Authority all necessary flexibility for its authorized business operations:

(a) That the over-all capital requirements of the Authority as it is now constituted be determined and formalized.

(b) That future capital needs of the Authority from the United States Treasury be financed by appropriating funds for subscriptions to capital by the Treasury. (Recommendation (g), which contemplates discontinuance of the making of direct appropriations for capital needs, is a concomitant of this recommendation. The Government Corporation Control Act gives Congress sufficient control over expenditures to obviate the necessity for using direct appropriations as a means of controlling capital outlays. Under this act the Authority's annual intentions are required to be submitted to legislative review, and its expenditures are independently checked by the General Accounting Office for Congress against the budget plan authorized by Congress. The Congress has ample opportunity under the Government Corporation Control Act to control over-all policies, the adoption or alteration of programs, and the authorization of major construction projects to implement these policies, independently of appropriation procedure. It is sufficient, therefore, to provide money for capital outlays by authorizing subscriptions to capital to be used therefor. Moreover, this deals with the matter at the level at which it should be dealt with, recognizes the corporate nature of the activities involved, and in other respects puts the authorization of these activities on a more appropriate basis.)

(c) That the Authority have the power to borrow only temporarily from the United States Treasury within limits established by the Congress at current interest costs, and that it not have authority to borrow either temporarily or on a long-term basis from any other source.

(d) That the Authority determine and show separately on its books that portion of its capital derived from appropriated funds and invested in power facilities or otherwise used in the power activity. (This is a necessary prerequisite to implementation of the announced intention of Congress that the power projects of the Authority be made self-liquidating. Implementation of this intention is proposed in recommendation (e).)

(e) That a definite plan for the repayment of the appropriated funds invested or otherwise used in the power activity and the payment of interest on this capital at a definite rate be provided for by law. (This action should be related to repeal of section 26 and is proposed as a more satisfactory and definite arrangement for repayment of the Government's investment in power facilities. The management of TVA is engaged in a study of this matter and is expected to make recommendations concerning it shortly.)

(f) That the net income from power operations, after deduction of all costs of these operations, be carried to an earned surplus account.

(g) That the practice of making direct appropriations for the construction of dams, reservoirs, and other power facilities not taken care of under sections 12 and 26, and for machinery, equipment, and other commercial facilities, be discontinued.

(h) That the act be amended to permit the Authority to use temporarily any of its

unappropriated funds and, if necessary, its borrowing power to finance extensions of its existing commercial facilities that the Authority's Board of Directors deem necessary to proper discharge of the authority's commercial obligations and responsibilities. (The management of the Authority must have this power in order to meet the requirements for prompt action that arise almost daily in the commercial undertakings for which it is responsible. Managers of similar private commercial undertakings commonly have such power, and it should be unhesitatingly given here. Possession of it by the managers of the Authority would promote efficiency and thus be advantageous to the Government. Note that the extension of authority contemplated by this recommendation is meant to apply only to expenditures made pursuant to actions already taken by Congress by budget adoptions or otherwise.)

(i) That separate appropriations be made for the operating expenses of the Authority's navigation, flood control, and other essentially or entirely nonincome-producing developmental programs. (This recommendation is made on the theory that Congress alone should determine how much should be spent for programs and activities that are primarily matters of spending; that there is danger that this prerogative will be invaded when appropriations for such programs and activities are lumped; and that the best way to avoid this danger and leave no doubt is to establish definite limitations through the medium of specific appropriations. This recommendation would strengthen legislative control over expenditures that are required to be financed from the United States Treasury.)

(j) That the Authority be permitted to combine under one depository account all of its funds from whatever source derived, in the same manner as corporations generally, governmental as well as private. (It is not necessary to separate money according to the purposes for which it is provided in order to safeguard or control the application of it. To do so merely creates a difficult and unnecessarily costly accounting situation. Money can be safeguarded in one account as well as in several, and its application can be determined by commercial-type accounting procedures; that is, by classifying and allocating expenditures by programs or activities which are the subject of control. Reasonably satisfactory procedures as to this already have been developed by TVA, and the expenditures determined on this basis are satisfactorily auditable annually by the General Accounting Office under the Government Corporation Control Act; therefore, the present requirements that call for much complex cash accounting are superfluous and unjustifiably expensive.)

(k) That the act of November 21, 1941, 55 Stat. 775, containing the requirement that the Authority render accounts to the General Accounting Office under the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, be repealed. (Auditing of the Authority's affairs as now required by the Government Corporation Control Act is adequate and renders such rendition of accounts unnecessary.)

These recommendations are discussed at greater length on pages 43 to 49. They have as their purposes, and the adoption of them would afford: The establishment of a definite plan of financing TVA consistent with its corporate status and its functions; budgetary presentation of the financial requirements of the Authority in a manner that will afford Congress opportunity for firmer control of the Authority's programs and policies; tightening of congressional control of those activities of the Authority that primarily involve only the expenditure of funds; full use of the means of fiscal control that are contemplated by the Government Corporation Control Act; desirable limitation upon, and equally desirable extension of the



use of, the Authority's borrowing powers; fully informative accounting for the Government's investment in and earnings from the Authority's power operations; a definite plan for the payment of interest on, and the liquidation of the Government's investment in, the Authority's power operations, as contemplated by the TVA Act; freeing of the management of the Authority from unnecessary and hampering restrictions; and elimination of unnecessary accounting requirements.

8. In our opinion, TVA's accounts generally are well conceived, supervised, and maintained, and the Authority is to be commended as one of the foremost Government corporations in the use of accounting in management, comparing quite favorably in this respect with well-managed private corporations.

9. Insofar as we are qualified to make general observations regarding the character of the management of TVA, and insofar as covered within the scope of our audit, we believe that the management is entitled to the highest commendation for the effectiveness with which the Authority functions and for its accomplishments in carrying out the objectives of the TVA Act. However, we reserve the privilege of commenting in future reports, after further study, upon navigation, fertilizer, and other developmental operations. The accounting recommendations made in this report are not intended as a criticism of the management with respect to the manner in which they have discharged their broad responsibilities, and may not be so construed.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, the unfinished business before the Senate is the proposed sugar legislation, and there is an amendment pending which takes prior consideration. My purpose in rising, in behalf of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] and myself, who I know shares my views in this matter, is to point out to the distinguished Members of this body, in connection with the pending sugar legislation, that the sugar controls will expire next Monday. There has been 1 day of debate on the bill, interrupted by several extraneous matters, which certainly were brought up in all good faith.

I am now going to make an appeal to my colleagues in the Senate that this day, after the one exception I shall speak of in a minute, Senators refrain from introducing other matters during the consideration of the sugar legislation, for this prime reason: Time is of the essence, as I said yesterday. After the joint resolution shall be passed in the Senate it must go to conference between the two bodies; it must then be engrossed and go to the President for signature, or there will be chaos and rampant disorder in connection with sugar next Monday.

We will proceed with the consideration of the proposed sugar legislation soon, I hope, and I should like to make the request of the distinguished acting majority leader that if we do not finish consideration of the joint resolution by 6 o'clock today he will hold the Senate tonight until we do complete action on the legislation. It is important.

The distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. TART] came to me this morning in amity and stated that he also had an important measure, proposing to extend a law which will expire on March 31, which he desired to have taken up, and

of course I yielded. There may be a dispute arise over it, and if so, the Senator has made me a very fair promise that he will then withdraw his matter so that we may again take up the sugar legislation.

So I make this appeal in good faith. It is important to enact the sugar legislation. It is not a personal matter with me; I think it is the concern of the Senate; it is a matter affecting the American people. I submit my case to the Senate's sense of fairness.

Mr. WHERRY. The distinguished Senator from New Hampshire has made an observation I was about to make, and he has made it much better than I could have done. However, I should like to have the Senate know that we would like to finish the pending sugar measure today. When its consideration is resumed, we shall go right on through and finish it, if that is possible.

Mr. BARKLEY. If the Senator from Nebraska will yield, I wish to associate myself in the remarks of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] as well as the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY]. The matter that is in a moment to be taken up is somewhat in the same category with the sugar legislation, because of the expiration of the law on the 31st of March, and I hope we may promptly dispose of the matter the Senator from Wisconsin will bring forward, and then promptly dispose of the sugar legislation.

#### TERMINATION OF WAR POWERS AND CONTROLS UNDER SECOND WAR POWERS ACT

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska yield

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. I take the floor to ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to consider Senate bill 931 and dispose of it as quickly as possible.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 931) to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 931?

Mr. WHERRY. Reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator a question. If the unanimous-consent agreement is made and the Senate proceeds with the bill referred to, is it the Senator's idea that it can be concluded within a reasonable length of time?

Mr. WILEY. I think so.

Mr. WHERRY. And if we find it cannot be concluded in a reasonable time, the consideration of the unfinished business now before the Senate may be resumed?

Mr. WILEY. Yes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair might state, for the information of the Senate, that at any time during the consideration of Senate

bill 931 it would be in order for any Senator to ask for the regular order, at which time the Senate would recur to Senate Joint Resolution 58.

Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 931) to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That this act shall be cited as the First Decontrol Act of 1947.

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that it is vital to a free economy and full production in the United States that all emergency controls and war powers under the Second War Powers Act be removed except in certain limited instances.

The Congress further declares that in each such limited instance the authority for such emergency controls and war powers should not be exercised by the grant of broad, general war powers but should be granted by restrictive, specific legislation.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of liquidating existing emergency controls and war powers and for the purpose of affording further opportunity for the appropriate committees of the Congress to consider specific legislation granting restricted authority in limited instances, title III of the Second War Powers Act, as amended, shall (except as provided in S. J. Res. 58 and H. J. Res. 118, 80th Cong., 1st sess.) remain in effect only until June 30, 1947: *Provided*, That any material or facilities which were not being allocated by the President on March 24, 1947, shall not be allocated hereafter under the provisions of such title III.

Mr. WILEY. I think if I read section 3 of the bill every Senator will very quickly understand the meat of the matter which we are now considering. Section 3 reads:

For the purpose of liquidating existing emergency controls and war powers and for the purpose of affording further opportunity for the appropriate committees of the Congress to consider specific legislation granting restricted authority in limited instances, title III of the Second War Powers Act, as amended, shall (except as provided in S. J. Res. 58 and H. J. Res. 118, 80th Cong., 1st sess.) —

By the way, I interpolate, those are the rubber and sugar resolutions, one of which has passed, the other of which is being considered —

remain in effect only until June 30, 1947: *Provided*, That any material or facilities which were not being allocated by the President on March 24, 1947, shall not be allocated hereafter under the provisions of such title III.

It will be remembered that the President of the United States, on March 14, as I recall the date, submitted a request for an extension of titles I, III, and V of the Second War Powers Act. It was then, after that request, that we were able in our committees for the first time to learn from the various departments the real reasons or the real need for a continuation of these war powers. Because of the President's message, although there was no bill before us, the Committee on the Judiciary held several sessions with the result as set forth in section 3.



At this time I ask that there be inserted in the RECORD an explanation, as set forth in the report of the committee which was filed on the 24th day of March. I refer especially to part II, beginning on page 3, and terminating on page 5. I ask that that be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the explanation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## II. RÉSUMÉ OF PRINCIPAL CONTROLS CURRENTLY IN FORCE

### A. UNDER TITLE I.—EMERGENCY POWERS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION OVER MOTOR AND WATER CARRIERS

The only control power under title I for whose continuance extensive testimony was submitted was that control currently in force to provide transportation services presently furnished by Capital Transit Co. to the Pentagon Building and vicinity under temporary orders from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

### B. UNDER TITLE III.—PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATION POWERS

Of the thousands of orders which have at one time or another been issued under title III of the Second War Powers Act only a relatively small number of general orders remain in effect. A sketch of the chief provisions of the principal remaining orders, grouped by subjects is as follows:

#### 1. Rails (ODT General Orders 1, 16C and 18A):

- (a) Minimum loads prescribed;
- (b) Permit required for transportation of carload shipments of overseas freight to certain port areas for storage or delivery to ocean carriers.

#### (c) Loading requirements prescribed.

#### 2. Rubber (CPA Order R-1):

- (a) Restrictions on deliveries, consumption, inventories, importation, and end-use.
- (b) Specifications and manufacturing regulations.

#### (c) Export controls.

#### 3. Automobiles and trucks (CPA Order L-352): Export controls; same percent of total production as exported during 1935-39.

#### 4. Farm wheel-type and track-laying tractors (CPA Order L-356): Limits production and shipment for export to any foreign country except Canada.

#### 5. Manila (abaca), Agave fiber and cordage (CPA Order M-84):

- (a) Controls production.
- (b) Limits uses.
- (c) Limits inventories.

#### 6. Cinchona bark and cinchona alkaloids—(CPA Order M-131):

- (a) Deliveries must be authorized by CPA.
- (b) Deliveries to consumer only through physician's prescription—amount restricted.

#### 7. Streptomycin (schedule 119 to CPA Order M-300):

- (a) Producers, importers, distributors must apply to CPA for authority to make delivery.
- (b) Each mixture must be tested by FDA.

#### 8. Antimony (CPA Order M-112):

- (a) Controls delivery.
- (b) Directions concerning use.
- (c) Inventory restrictions.
- (d) Reporting provisions.

#### 9. Tin (CPA Orders M-43 and M-81):

- (a) Restrictions on deliveries of pig tin.
- (b) Allocation of pig tin.
- (c) Restriction on use of pig tin.
- (d) Restriction on sale and delivery of articles containing tin.

#### 10. Steel (CPA Directives, 10 to M-21):

- Certain steel exports to be rated by Office of International Trade.
- 11. Sugar (War Food Orders 7, 63, 64):
- (a) Raw-sugar allocation.
- (b) Import control—sugar and sugar products.
- (c) Sugar rationing.

#### 12. Rice (War Food Order 10): Set-aside order—percentage for Government use.

#### 13. Cheddar cheese (War Food Order 15): Set-aside order—percentage for Government use.

#### 14. Meats and meat products (War Food Order 63): Importation control.

#### 15. Fats and oils (War Food Order 63): Importation control.

#### 16. Beans (War Food Order 63): Importation control.

#### 17. Peas (War Food Order 63): Importation control.

#### 18. Protein feeds (War Food Order 63): Importation control.

#### 19. Grain and grain products (War Food Order 63): Importation control.

#### 20. General export restrictions (CPA Priorities Regulation 28): Minimum quantities of materials vitally needed in the United States permitted to be exported as necessary to the restoration of foreign countries.

#### 21. General inventory regulation (CPA Regulation 32): Restricts ordering, deliveries, receipts, and processing of materials in short supply.

### C. TITLE V.—WAIVER OF NAVIGATION AND INSPECTION LAWS

The waivers under this title are largely on an individual vessel basis. At present such waivers are in effect with reference to a number of vessels including both Government and privately operated. These waivers relate not only to safety and inspection requirements but also relate to crews.

Mr. WILEY. At one time, under the War Powers Act, more than a thousand orders were outstanding, but my understanding is at this time there are only some 21.

On June 30 the Export-Import Control Act expires unless continued, and it is the judgment of the committee that the President's request and the Export-Import Act should be considered together, and that between now and June 30 we should have the complete answer as to which of these controls should be continued for a longer time.

That in substance is the issue before the Senate. It has been stated dramatically by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] in relation to sugar. I personally feel that if this action is not taken and there should be a hiatus between the 30th of March and the time when we could get a bill passed, the consequences might be serious. I understand, a few nights ago, the President pro tempore of the Senate [Mr. VANDENBERG], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], and several of the distinguished Members of the House were called to confer with the President. I may say that we had favorably reported our bill before that conversation took place. While I have not talked with any of these gentlemen, I am informed that the chief concern of the President was that there would be such a hiatus. In that respect, we agreed with the President.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President—

Mr. WILEY. I will yield in a moment. Up to the time of that message, however, we received no cooperation from the executive department in relation to giving us information.

At this time I ask that there be printed in the RECORD that portion of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary be-

ginning on page 2 and extending down to "II" on page 3.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the excerpt will be printed in the RECORD.

The excerpt is as follows:

### I. STUDY AND HEARING

#### TWOFOLD NATURE OF PROBLEM

The subject of war controls as they have been considered by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary may be divided in two categories:

(1) The most immediate problem and the subject of this report relates to the extensions proposed in the Presidential message dated January 31, 1947, requesting a 1-year extension to March 31, 1948, for titles I and V and for title III for limited purposes of the Second War Powers Act.

(2) The much broader and only slightly less immediate problem relating to all other emergency and wartime controls which (in addition to second war powers controls) come within the purview of Senate Resolution 35. This broader problem is not directly involved in this report.

### HEARINGS

Pursuant to the Presidential message dated January 31, 1947, and pursuant also to the provisions of Senate Resolution 35, a subcommittee consisting of Senator WILEY, chairman, and Senator KILGORE, conducted hearings of Government witnesses on Friday, March 7, and Saturday, March 8, 1947, and further conducted hearings of nongovernmental witnesses on Tuesday, March 11, 1947.

### STUDIES PRECEDING HEARINGS

Following is an approximate chronology and substantial résumé of the studies preceding the hearings:

On November 29, 1946, the present chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary addressed letters to members of the Cabinet and to the Veterans' Administration stating his belief that termination of wartime and emergency controls would be high on the agenda of the committee and asking for statements of opinion from these offices as to (a) which wartime and emergency powers currently applied to his department or office, (b) which powers could be terminated and why and when, and (c) which powers could not be terminated and how long those powers should remain in force.

Replies to these letters contained or transmitted lists of laws and authorities in answer to (a). None contained complete answers to (b) and (c)—all stating in effect that information pertinent to (b) and (c) had been transmitted or would be transmitted to the President for study and correlation by Dr. John R. Steelman, assistant to the President, and the Attorney General.

By letter dated December 17, 1946, the present chairman called this situation to the attention of the President, asking that the requested information be furnished because of its importance to the formulation of recommendations to the majority conference scheduled for December 30.

By letter dated December 27 the Chief Executive replied in effect that he had directed the Cabinet officers to answer the first question (a): That a complete survey was being made; that the conclusion must be on an over-all basis; not on a departmental basis; and that information would be furnished to Congress as soon as available.

On January 8, 1947, the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary submitted Senate Document No. 5 to the Senate and introduced Senate Resolution 35 directing the standing committees to make full and complete studies of all existing temporary and permanent wartime legislation and to make recommendations to the Committee on the Judiciary not later than March 15, 1947. The



resolution was agreed to on January 29, 1947.

By letters dated January 30, 1947, attention of the various chairmen of the standing committees was directed to Senate Resolution 35 and the required studies.

By letter dated February 8, 1947, following the Presidential message to the Congress dated January 31, 1947, requesting the extension of titles I and V and title III (for limited purposes) of the Second War Powers Act, the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary again sought the cooperation of the Chief Executive and requested specifically that the President direct the various departments to present justifications for continuation of any specific wartime and emergency authorities deemed absolutely essential.

No substantial information was forthcoming, however, until Tuesday, March 4, 1947, when Mr. Harold Stein, Commissioner of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and Mr. Aaron Lewittes, counsel to Dr. John R. Steelman, and Mr. George T. Washington, Assistant Solicitor General of the Department of Justice, meeting with the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and with representatives from the Committees on Armed Services, Banking and Currency, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce, gave assurances that Government witnesses would be available on Friday, March 7, 1947, to present evidence supporting the Presidential request of January 31, 1947.

It is felt that the chronology outlined above clearly indicates delay on the part of the executive department in supplying data and justification evidence to the committee.

In connection with committee consideration of the Second War Powers Act terminations, it should be noted that the Committee on the Judiciary has had the benefit of consultation with the three standing committees of the Senate involved in the three pertinent titles. These three committees are Armed Services, Banking and Currency, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

In connection with any further report from the Committee on the Judiciary with reference to all other emergency and wartime controls as studied under the terms of Senate Resolution 35, the committee will utilize the reports made by all of the standing committees of the Senate.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. Do I understand correctly, that should the Senate enact the pending measure it would mean that the allocation and rationing authority would expire on the same day that the Price Control Act expires, that is, June 30?

Mr. WILEY. Yes; and also the export-import control would expire on that day.

Mr. ELLENDER. So that in the event the Senate should enact this legislation all controls over and rationing of sugar would remain in effect until at least June 30?

Mr. WILEY. The pending bill especially excepts sugar. There is a special measure before the Senate dealing with sugar. We have taken sugar out of this measure because of the conflict which otherwise would exist with respect to that subject.

Mr. ELLENDER. I see. I was not aware of such a provision. Would it not be a good idea not to exempt sugar so that in the event Congress should fail to pass sugar legislation by March 31 both the Price Control Act and the Allocation

and Rationing Act would expire on June 30?

Mr. WILEY. I might say that my personal answer to that question would be yes. But because of the conflict between the two measures now before the Senate we felt we should resolve all fields of conflict outside this particular proposed extension, so we could get this particular extension passed by the Senate, because it covers the entire field except sugar.

Mr. BARKLEY. And rubber.

Mr. WILEY. A measure relating to rubber has already been passed by the Senate.

Mr. BARKLEY. The object of this temporary extension of 3 months is to enable the Congress to consider to what extent, if at all, there should be any extension beyond June 30 of control over the items which are now under control.

Mr. WILEY. The Senator states the situation perfectly.

Mr. BARKLEY. The President, as we know, has been releasing controls over various commodities as fast as he felt was justified under the circumstances, but there are a few upon which controls must be retained for a while in order that Congress may further examine the question, and not be obliged to act separately on each one of them, as we have done with respect to rubber and are now about to do with respect to sugar. So the measure before us would give Congress a 3-month period in which to determine what shall be done hereafter with respect to all items now under control.

Mr. WILEY. That is exactly the situation existing. I thank the Senator from Kentucky.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment to Senate bill 931.

The amendment was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 931) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### EXTENSION OF SUGAR CONTROLS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (S. J. Res. 58) to extend the powers and authorities under certain statutes with respect to the distribution and pricing of sugar, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] to the first committee amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the Chair has stated that the pending question is on the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] to the first committee amendment. The amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire is to the committee amendment on page 2, line 20, and proposes at that point to insert a colon before the period and the following: "And provided further, That refined sugar shall be allocated for home consumption at a rate of not less than 35 pounds per capita per calendar year, and

any increase in the amount of sugar available for allocation in the calendar year 1947 over the amount recommended by the International Emergency Food Council for allocation to the United States for 1947 shall be allocated for home consumption until the allocation for such use equals 50 pounds of refined sugar per capita."

Mr. President, I should like to say for the benefit of the Members of the Senate that as the Committee on Banking and Currency reported the joint resolution it did not contain the provision which the Senator from New Hampshire now proposes to insert in it. It was only after there had been considerable discussion and urging on the part of many Members of the Senate that the amount of the allocation of sugar to the housewife or to the individual be equalized, that the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire apparently then became receptive to incorporating in the joint resolution an amendment which would accomplish the purpose sought by many Senators who had asked for such equalization, by adding to the amount to be allocated to housewives, on the theory that during the past month the housewife had been discriminated against.

We were told in the beginning that it was impossible to do this because the Department did not feel that there was sufficient sugar for that purpose. At that time the Department did not know enough about the Cuban crop, it did not know exactly what the production would be, and did not know exactly what the allocations would be. But since the hearings have been held and since there has been a reexamination of the figures, which are much more encouraging, indicating, for example, an increase in Cuban production, and also the availability of nearly 600,000 tons which the Department did not count on from Cuba, if I remember correctly the figures given by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] a member of the subcommittee, there seems to be now a disposition on the part of the Department of Agriculture and those in charge of the legislation to agree that it is possible to do the first thing provided by the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire in his amendment, and that is to make a firm commitment of 35 pounds to the individual. I wish to compliment the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire on what he has provided in that respect, because that is exactly what the amendment I am about to offer does, except that I want to go further than the Senator does in the matter of allocation.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I think it would be helpful to us at this time in the discussion if the able Senator were to state the amount of sugar per capita that is being received for domestic use at this time.

Mr. WHERRY. At this time the housewife is being allocated 35 pounds per annum, or rather the individual is being allocated 35 pounds per annum. That, however, is not mandatory. It is under a directive issued by the Depart-



The result was announced—yeas 44, nays 36, as follows:

## YEAS—44

Baldwin	Dworshak	Millikin
Ball	Eaton	Moore
Brewster	Ellender	O'Daniel
Bricker	Ferguson	Overton
Bridges	Gurney	Revercomb
Brooks	Hawkes	Smith
Buck	Hickenlooper	Taft
Bushfield	Ives	Thye
Butler	Jenner	Vandenberg
Byrd	Johnson, Colo.	Watkins
Cain	Kem	Wherry
Capehart	Knowland	Wiley
Capper	McCarthy	Williams
Cordon	McKellar	Young
Donnell	Malone	

## NAYS—36

Alben	Holland	Myers
Barkley	Johnston, S. C.	O'Connor
Chavez	Langer	O'Mahoney
Connally	Lodge	Robertson, Va.
Cooper	Lucas	Russell
Flanders	McClellan	Saitonstall
Fulbright	McFarland	Sparkman
George	McGrath	Stewart
Green	McMahon	Taylor
Hatch	Maybank	Tobey
Hill	Morse	Umstead
Hoey	Murray	Wilson

## NOT VOTING—16

Downey	Magnuson	Thomas, Okla.
Eastland	Martin	Thomas, Utah
Hayden	Pepper	Tydings
Kilgore	Reed	Wagner
McCarran	Robertson, Wyo.	White

So Mr. TAFT's motion to lay Mr. O'MAHONEY's motion on the table was agreed to.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I want to make a very brief statement, not for the purpose of attempting to influence the vote of any Senator, but in order that I may make my own position clear. I regret that the Senate took the action it took earlier in the day in moving the date forward to October 31. I think it was a mistake, but it was made, and it was made by the Senate, knowing that the same date was fixed in the House bill, and that therefore that date would not be in conference and it could not be changed by the conferees. So that the Senate took the action with its eyes open on that subject.

I do not know, and I would not pretend to say, whether it is wiser to end control of sugar on next Monday or Tuesday, or to continue it until the 31st day of October. I do feel that if we suddenly and unexpectedly remove controls from sugar, the result may be a windfall for the benefit of those who have, or will have, sugar for sale or manufacture. I think the Congress would not want to bring that about. I am afraid of that situation. I am therefore unwilling to take the responsibility. I have been unwilling to get the consent of my own mind to end these controls unexpectedly on next Monday, which will take place if this bill fails of passage. From my past experience, following the expiration of a control law and a 2 months' hiatus, during which the sky was the limit, in undertaking to secure legislation to reimpose limitations in a field where they had been lifted by failure of Congress, I would not be willing, if this law expires next Tuesday, to try again after my previous experience to reimpose these controls, because it would be ineffective, just as it was last year when we could not reimpose con-

trols after the expiration of the price control act, and its reenactment a month or two later.

Therefore, for my own part, Mr. President, being unwilling to get the consent of my own mind to end these controls on next Tuesday, I shall vote for the passage of this measure, with the hope that if it turns out, in the light of new information, another date should be adopted for the expiration finally of sugar controls, we will have an opportunity to consider it and act upon it between now and the time when Congress shall adjourn.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I should like to make an inquiry of some member of the Committee on Banking and Currency. The inquiry is this: Is there any evidence before the committee which discloses the viewpoint of the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to these two dates, namely, March 31 and October 31? Has the Secretary testified as to the two dates, and the impact either would have upon our economy, so far as sugar is concerned? Has he given us any information about those two dates?

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I would like to say to the Senator from Illinois that the Secretary said, I think possibly without realizing that this emergency would come upon him, that he would rather decontrol now than that the October 31 date be fixed by law. He said that, quite specifically. I shall want to inquire of him, between now and our meeting tomorrow morning, whether he feels the same way, and I would not want to hold him to that, personally, until he faced this as a possible fact, rather than as something that is a hypothetical situation. He certainly told us that he would rather decontrol now than between now and the 31st of October.

I think there is one other matter that is pertinent. Mr. Marshall told us that at the present moment there was no evidence of hoarding sugar; so that is also pertinent to this situation, and is favorable to an immediate decontrol.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from Illinois that I spoke at considerable length today, and slowly, much more slowly than I usually do, so I would be clearly understood, expressing the hope the Secretary of Agriculture would act along the specific lines we have suggested, and indicating the danger if he resorted to the October 31 date.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

Several Senators asked for the yeas and nays; and they were ordered.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I do not want more than a half a minute. I desire to express my personal appreciation of the practical and sensible statement just made by the leader of the minority group. In that connection, if Congress finds that the measure as passed here today is not working satisfactorily, in the next 2 or 3 months is there any reason why we cannot amend it at that time? I ask the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency that question.

Mr. TOBEY. The dike will have been opened, the floods will come, and hell will be to pay.

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, I have already spoken once today on the pending subject, and I think everyone knows that I am against price control and rationing. I presented several reasons why I thought we should discontinue the control on sugar at the present time. The whole thing, however, has taken a different trend since I made my little talk, and during that talk I said that I did not think there was any doubt but that the measure would be passed by the Senate. I also want to say that I had in mind at the time I made my talk, that even though Congress should pass the measure it would not remain in force very long.

I think we all know that Mr. Truman down in the White House has been playing some very smart politics beginning immediately after last November 5. I think it has been demonstrated that the best time to bring about decontrol is suddenly and without much warning. That is the way Mr. Truman has brought decontrols about, and the plan has worked very well.

Everything has found its level or will continue to seek to find its level. So I think nothing would be smarter, so far as Mr. Truman's political career is concerned, than for Congress to put itself on record as being in favor of continued price control in order that he might in a few days or a few weeks receive the plaudits of the Nation by removing these controls. It is plainly seen in the pending measure that the Secretary of Agriculture has the right to remove controls at any time he wants to. Of course, I am a Democrat and I would be very glad to see Mr. Truman pull that rabbit out of the bag, so to speak. At least, what I mean is that I would be glad to see him get the best of Congress and continue to build up his political fences.

I am surprised, however, and I say it in all friendliness, that my friends on the other side of the aisle would be led as innocent little lambs to slaughter so soon after the election last November, when, without a doubt, the people of this Nation decided that they did not want any more controls. They decided it in such a convincing manner that anyone could see. Mr. Truman took advantage of the situation and 2 or 3 days later he removed price controls, and thereby he grew in stature before the public. Now, here we are considering the question of putting controls back. I certainly hope—well, I do not know whether I hope that we kill the measure here today or that Mr. Truman shall kill it later. If we do not kill it here, I certainly hope that he will do so and do it soon. If he continues to be politically astute he will veto this bill if Congress passes it.

I certainly hope he will.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, Shall the House joint resolution pass? The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.



Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] is unavoidably detained. He is paired with the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER].

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] are absent on public business.

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] has a general pair with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED].

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 46, nays 34, as follows:

## YEAS—46

Baldwin	Green	O'Connor
Ball	Hawkes	O'Mahoney
Barkley	Hickenlooper	Overton
Brewster	Hoey	Robertson, Va.
Bridges	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Smith
Byrd	Knowland	Stewart
Cain	Langer	Taft
Capper	Lodge	Thye
Connally	Lucas	Umstead
Cooper	McClellan	Vandenberg
Cordon	McGrath	Watkins
Donnell	McKellar	Wiley
Dworshak	McMahon	Young
Ellender	Malone	
Ferguson	Millikin	

## NAYS—34

Alken	Hatch	Myers
Bricker	Hill	O'Daniel
Brooks	Holland	Revercomb
Buck	Ives	Russell
Bushfield	Jenner	Sparkman
Capehart	Kem	Taylor
Chavez	McCarthy	Tobey
Ecton	McFarland	Wherry
Flanders	Maybank	Williams
Fulbright	Moore	Wilson
George	Morse	
Gurney	Murray	

## NOT VOTING—15

Downey	Magnuson	Thomas, Okla.
Eastland	Martin	Thomas, Utah
Hayden	Pepper	Tydings
Kilgore	Reed	Wagner
McCarran	Robertson, Wyo.	White

So the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 146) was passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate Joint Resolution 58 will be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. WHERRY. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. TOBEY, Mr. FLANDERS, and Mr. MAYBANK conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution which just passed the Senate, and all the amend-

ments thereto, be printed so that Senators may have it tomorrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 931) to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MICHENER, Mr. SPRINGER, Mr. FELLOWS, Mr. DEVITT, Mr. WALTER, Mr. BYRNE of New York, and Mr. CRAVENS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House insisted upon its amendments to the bill (S. 918) to establish an Office of Selective Service Records to liquidate the Selective Service System following the termination of its functions on March 31, 1947, and to preserve and service the selective-service records, and for other purposes; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. SHORT, Mr. COLE of New York, and Mr. DREWRY were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

## TERMINATION OF WAR POWERS AND CONTROLS UNDER SECOND WAR POWERS ACT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 931) to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act.

Mr. WHERRY. I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House, agree to the conference requested by the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. WILEY, Mr. COOPER, and Mr. McGRATH conferees on the part of the Senate.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be absent from the Senate on next Friday and Monday.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, permission is granted.

## IMPORTANCE OF PRICE REDUCTIONS

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I invite the attention of the Senate to a series of articles written by Mr. Blair Moody and published in the Detroit News, dealing with the problem of reduction of prices. I think it is very important that this material be inserted in the RECORD, and I should like to have it published in the body of the RECORD as a part of my remarks, because I believe that in this series of article Mr. Blair Moody has put his finger on one of the vital economic problems facing the country.

I notice that the President in his recent press conference called attention to the importance of American industry voluntarily reducing prices. Mr. Moody has certainly brought out very clearly in these articles the vital importance of a

quick reduction in prices if we are to save ourselves from what I think is clearly ahead of us, namely, a great economic disruption. If the spiral of high prices continues, it may result soon in the legitimate demand on the part of labor for a quick increase in wages. I fear that such increases in wages will be increases in money wages and not increases in real wages. I feel so deeply about it that I think attention should be focused on the economic crisis toward which I think America is rapidly moving, a crisis which, as the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] pointed out this afternoon, is bound to result in serious depression within the next few months unless American industry and American labor get together on a price-reduction program in order to avoid demands for increases in wages.

There being no objection, the series of articles was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## PRESSURE FOR PRICE CUTS APPLIED BY BIG BUSINESS—HARVESTER AD URGES KEY INDUSTRIES TO BREAK THROUGH INFLATION SPIRAL

(By Blair Moody)

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Government's effort to check inflation, by getting United States Steel and other key industrial giants to break a path for widespread price cuts, gathered strength today by polite—but pointed—pressure from within the ranks of industry itself.

A new type of industrial ad, calling on business to rise to its public responsibilities, is beginning to appear in eastern newspapers.

For example, such key price makers as Big Steel's executive committee, which shortly must decide whether to cut the price of industry's basic material or keep it high, must have seen in the New York Times the other morning a big black-and-white display reading:

"Any price is too high if it can be reduced."

The ad was signed by Fowler McCormick, president of International Harvester Co., which has just announced price reductions totaling \$20,000,000, effective April 1.

There can be little doubt that many, many prices can be reduced. Steel is one obvious example, with production and profits running at unprecedented, swollen levels. So many prices are so much too high that the president of the New York Stock Exchange, Emil Schram, has been raising his voice about it. He fears an angry public backlash if the country is high-priced into a depression.

## "MOST IMPORTANT"

"We believe," says McCormick's ad, "there is nothing more important to this country than to lower the prices of goods that people buy."

That is what every ranking economist in the White House, every top businessman in the Commerce Department, including Secretary Harriman and Under Secretary Foster, and many businessmen outside Government also believe.

But so far, McCormick's effort to lead the economy away from a postboom crash, toward prosperous stability, has been received by key industrial bigwigs with the same indignant high nose as greeted the similar effort by Henry Ford II a few weeks ago.

"Business, to our way of thinking, has a social as well as an economic responsibility," continues McCormick's ad.

This statement might raise quite a debate on, say, Big Steel's big board which numbers Sewell M. Avery and several prototypes as well as some pretty broad-gaged men.

"The American people," says McCormick, "have insisted that the Government with-



be completed as rapidly as possible after March 31, 1947, but in any event not later than March 31, 1948, except as herein provided; (b) to preserve and service the records of Selective Service; and (c) to perform such other duties relating to the preservation of records, knowledge, and methods of Selective Service, not inconsistent with law.

SEC. 3. The unexpended balances of funds available to the Selective Service System are hereby made available to the Office of Selective Service Records for the purposes of this act and such additional appropriations as are necessary therefor are hereby authorized.

SEC. 4. (a) All property, records, and personnel of the Selective Service System are hereby transferred to the Office of Selective Service Records.

(b) Authority is hereby granted to the Director of the Office of Selective Service Records to transfer, without reimbursement, and with the approval of the War Assets Administration, to the National Guard in the several States, the District of Columbia, and Territories and possessions of the United States, or to the Organized Reserves of the armed forces, surplus property of the Selective Service System: *Provided*, That no surplus property will be so transferred by the Director of the Office of Selective Service Records prior to July 1, 1947.

SEC. 5. (a) Pursuant to the third sentence of section 7 of Public Law 473, approved June 29, 1946, all functions and responsibilities of the Personnel Division, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, established under authority of section 8 (g) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, together with so much of the records of the Selective Service System, and so much of the unexpended balances of appropriations of the Selective Service System, as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may determine to relate primarily to such functions, are hereby transferred, effective March 29, 1947, from the Selective Service System to the Secretary of Labor.

(b) The second sentence of section 600 (a) of Public Law 346, approved June 22, 1944, is hereby amended by substituting the words "Director of the Office of Selective Service Records" for the words "Director of the National Selective Service System."

(c) Section 600 (c) of Public Law 346, approved June 22, 1944, is hereby amended by substituting the words "Office of Selective Service Records" for the words "Veterans' Personnel Division, National Selective Service System."

SEC. 6. (a) The Director is authorized—

(1) to prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this act;

(2) to create and establish local record depots in the several States, the District of Columbia, Territories and possessions of the United States, and such other agencies as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. There shall be created one or more local record depots in each county or political corresponding thereto of each State, the District of Columbia, Territories, and possessions of the United States. Each local record depot shall be under the administration of a local board, consisting of the members of the present Selective Service local boards, and shall consist of three or more members. Any vacancy on such board shall be filled by the Director upon recommendation of the Governors or comparable executive officials: *Provided*, That the Director may establish intercounty local record depots for an area not exceeding five counties within a State or comparable jurisdiction when the Director determines, after considering the public interest involved, and the recommendations of the Governors or comparable executive official or officials, that the establishment of such a local record depot area

will result in a more efficient and economical operation. One member from each of the appointed county local boards involved in such intercounty local record depot area shall form such board, and shall have the same authority and jurisdiction as a local board in its area;

(3) to create and establish, on the date hereinafter specified, Federal record depots in the several States, the District of Columbia, Territories, and possessions of the United States, and to maintain such other offices as may be necessary for the purposes of this act;

(4) to utilize the agencies of the Federal Government with the consent of the heads thereof, and to accept the services of all officers and agents of the several States, the District of Columbia, Territories, and possessions of the United States, and subdivisions thereof, in the execution of this act;

(5) to appoint and fix the compensation of such officers and employees, as may be necessary for the purposes of this act, with or without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended;

(6) to delegate and provide for the delegation of any authority vested in him under this act to such officers, agents, or persons as he may designate or appoint for such purpose or as may be designated or appointed for such purpose pursuant to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

(b) In the administration of this act voluntary services may be accepted.

(c) The Chief of Finance, United States Army, is hereby designated, empowered, and directed to act as the fiscal, disbursing, and accounting agent of the Director of the Office of Selective Service Records in carrying out the provisions of this act.

(d) Any officer on the active or retired list of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or of any Reserve component thereof, or any officer or employee of any department or agency of the United States who may be assigned or detailed to any office or position to carry out the provisions of this act may serve in and perform the functions of such office or position without loss of or prejudice to his status as such officer in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard or Reserve component thereof, or as such officer or employee in any department or agency of the United States.

SEC. 7. The Director is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to preserve the confidential nature of the individual confidential records previously obtained under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. Any person charged with the duty of carrying out any of the provisions of this act, and who fails to carry out such provisions or who shall knowingly violate the regulations promulgated under this section shall, upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment, or if subject to military or naval law, may be tried by court martial, and, on conviction, shall suffer such punishment as the court martial may direct.

SEC. 8. Except as provided in this act, all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby suspended to the extent of such conflict for the period in which this act shall be in force.

SEC. 9. (a) Except as otherwise provided by the terms of this act, the provisions hereof shall take effect at 12 o'clock postmeridian, March 31, 1947.

(b) The provisions of section 6 (a) (2) of this act shall become inoperative and cease to apply at 12 o'clock postmeridian on June 30, 1947, unless extended by the Congress prior to that date.

(c) The provisions of section 6 (a) (3) of this act shall become operative and effective upon the expiration date of section 6 (a) (2), as hereinbefore specified.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I offer amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. SHORT:

Page 2, line 13, strike out the parentheses and the small letter "a", occurring immediately after the "4" in "Sec. 4."

Page 2, line 15, after the word "records", strike the period and insert the word "and."

Page 2, line 16, strike the parentheses and the small "b" at the beginning of the line, and change the capital "A" in the word "Authority" to a small "a."

Page 2, line 23, change the colon to a period and strike out the following proviso in this line and lines 24 and 25.

Page 4, strike out all of subsection (2) through and including lines 1 through 4 on page 5.

Page 5, lines 5, 10, 16, and 20, change the subsection numbers "3, 4, 5, 6" to "2, 3, 4, 5," respectively.

Page 5, line 17, after the word "employees", insert a parenthesis and the words "not to exceed 1,200 in number by November 1, 1947" and insert a parenthesis after "1947."

Page 5, line 19, after the word "amended", change the semicolon to a colon and insert the words "Provided, That the compensation of such persons shall not be in excess of that provided in said act."

Page 7, line 7, following the word "section" add a comma and insert the following: "or any person or persons who shall unlawfully obtain, or gain access to or use such records."

Page 7, line 19, strike out the parentheses and the enclosed small letter "a" appearing after the "9" in "Sec. 9."

Beginning on line 22, page 7, strike out all of subparagraphs "b" and "c" in section 9 as appearing on pages 7 and 8.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, may I say for the benefit of the Members of the House that I am reliably informed that the Senate in all probability will accept the House amendments. However, in view of the time element involved and the fact that there is always a possibility that a conference will be necessary, I ask unanimous consent that the Speaker be authorized to appoint three conferees and that those conferees be instructed, in the event of a conference, to insist upon the House amendments.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. SHORT, COLE of New York, and DREWRY.

EXTENDING CERTAIN POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT UNDER TITLE III OF THE SECOND WAR POWERS ACT

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 931) to extend certain powers of the President



under title III of the Second War Powers Act.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That this act shall be cited as the "First Decontrol Act of 1947."*

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that it is vital to a free economy and full production in the United States that all emergency controls and war powers under the Second War Powers Act be removed except in certain limited instances.

The Congress further declares that in each such limited instance the authority for such emergency controls and war powers should not be exercised by the grant of broad, general war powers but should be granted by restrictive, specific legislation.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of liquidating existing emergency controls and war powers and for the purpose of affording further opportunity for the appropriate committees of the Congress to consider specific legislation granting restricted authority in limited instances, title III of the Second War Powers Act, as amended, shall (except as provided in S. J. Res. 58 and H. J. Res. 118, 80th Cong., 1st sess.) remain in effect only until June 30, 1947: *Provided*, That any material or facilities which were not being allocated by the President on March 24, 1947, shall not be allocated hereafter under the provisions of such title III.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. MICHENER: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That title XV, section 1501, of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, approved March 27, 1942, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1501. Titles I, II, III, IV, V, VII, and XIV of this act and the amendments to existing law made by such titles shall remain in force only until March 31, 1947, except that (1) for purposes of allocations of building materials, and facilities related to the utilization of building materials, such title III, and the amendments to existing law made by such title, shall remain in force until June 30, 1947, and (2) such title III, and the amendments to existing law made by such title, shall remain in force until December 31, 1947, for the following purposes: (a) Allocations of cinchona bark and cinchona alkaloids, tin and tin products, antimony and streptomycin; (b) allocations limited to control of production for export of automobiles and tractors; (c) allocating the use of transportation equipment and facilities by rail carriers; (d) allocations of materials or equipment for export which are required to expand the production in foreign countries of materials critically needed in the United States; (e) allocations of materials or equipment for export which are certified by the Secretaries of State and Commerce as necessary to meet international commitments: *Provided*, That the two Houses of Congress by concurrent resolution or the President may designate an earlier time for the termination of any such title. After the amendments made by any such title cease to be in force, any provisions of law amended thereby shall be in full force and effect as though this act had not been enacted."

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER], chairman of the subcommittee, who has prepared the bill and the amendments and who knows all about it.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, all the Members know that the Second War Powers Act will expire on March 31, which is next Monday, and that it is necessary that whatever action is taken with reference to the extension of any of these items contained in the Second War Powers Act be taken rather promptly.

May I say at the outset that there remain in the Second War Powers Act titles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 14. All of these titles are being eliminated by this bill with the exception of certain items under title 3. That is the title which relates entirely to allocations and priorities. In connection with title 3 for the purposes of allocations, building materials are continued under the extension until June 30, 1947. That is done for the purpose of accelerating if possible the building program in order to coordinate it with other legislation.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. Has the question of grains been considered in this bill?

Mr. SPRINGER. It also relates to grain. I was about to come to that in a moment.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SPRINGER. The bill which is offered has an amendment which has been reported out of the Committee on the Judiciary and provides that under title 3 and the amendments to the existing law made by such title which shall remain in force until December 31, 1947, the following: Allocations of cinchona bark and cinchona alkaloids. There is a shortage and scarcity of those products, and it was shown without any question of doubt that those items should be continued under the allocation plan.

The next items to which we have given full consideration and which remains in the bill are tin and tin products, antimony, and streptomycin. The evidence shows conclusively that there was a shortage of these items and that they should be continued.

Under (b), which is on page 2 of the amended bill which is offered, allocations are limited to the control of production for export of tractors. That is also continued.

That item of export control was deemed essential to protect our own farmers and our own people. Many foreign prospective purchasers of tractors offer very high prices for these articles. If all control should be eliminated, it is possible that our own people would be unable to obtain them. This would materially affect our food production.

In the original copy of the bill, automobiles were contained, and the allocation extended both to automobiles and to tractors. However, we received information from the Department of Commerce that on March 31 they are removing all allocations and all powers with respect to allocating automobiles, either new or second-hand automobiles. Therefore, we have concurred with the action of the Department of Commerce and we have eliminated automobiles, just as they propose doing on March 31. But we are retaining it on tractors, in order that the export of tractors may be con-

trolled, and in order that the people of this country may have an opportunity to secure tractors in case of their great need.

Further, may I say that under (c) on page 2, allocating the use of transportation equipment and facilities by rail carriers is continued, because there is a shortage of box cars and freight cars. Those allocations are continued insofar as they are concerned, in order that certain communities, which have found a great scarcity of those transportation facilities, may have the opportunity of securing assistance along that line.

Also, under (d) the allocation of materials or equipment for export which are required to expand production in foreign countries, of materials critically needed in the United States of America. This was also deemed to be necessary under the circumstances.

Under (e) the allocation of materials or equipment for export which are certified by the Secretaries of State and Commerce as necessary to meet international commitments. That is retained in the provisions of the bill which is offered by way of an amendment.

May I say that the final provision, on the last page of the bill, which relates to any earlier termination of such power, contains a provision that both Houses of Congress by concurrent resolution, or the President, may designate an earlier time for the termination of any of these items under title III which are extended, and any amendments made by any such title cease to be in force, and any title amended thereby shall be in full force and effect as though this had not been enacted.

The Judiciary Committee has given very careful consideration to this bill. They have reported the bill out, as I have indicated, at a full session of the committee this morning. It is now offered by way of an amendment to S. 931.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to my distinguished friend from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman specifically state what the status is or will be under the provisions of the bill, in relation to grains?

Mr. SPRINGER. Under the provisions with reference to grain and grain products, rice, sugar, edible molasses and sirups, fertilizer, all forms and types of natural or synthetic rubber and rubber products, excluding control over the importation of natural rubber, have been eliminated from the bill.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I note you state the limitations or controls to be taken off by concurrent resolution of the Congress or by the President. Does that also extend to the President the powers to put more items under control than you might presently have in the bill?

Mr. SPRINGER. It does not. The bill specifically provides those items which are extended beyond March 31, 1947. No one has any power to insert any additional items under the provisions of title III except the Congress of the United States.



Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield. I am happy to yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The gentleman will recall that I appeared before his committee, as I did a year ago, hoping that the Second War Powers Act could be greatly curtailed. I stated before the gentleman's committee, and I think it is still correct, that under the Second War Powers Act the executive department has the power to nullify practically any law passed by this Congress. I am wondering whether those authorities are continued in this bill relative to international commitments. I notice you use those words. I am wondering just what those words involve.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER] has expired.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPRINGER. May I say to the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska that the bill as originally introduced provided under subsection (g) on page 3:

Allocations of any materials or facilities in the event of a national emergency proclaimed by the President.

That language was contained in the original bill. If that paragraph had been adopted by the Judiciary Committee it would have given the President the power to have declared a national emergency at any time and to have put allocations, priorities, and controls on practically every article; but under this measure which is offered by way of an amendment the items which are embraced therein are the only items provided in the bill on which there may be any allocations.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield.

Mr. HERTER. Can the gentleman explain why grains were taken out? Was it because of the supply situation?

Mr. SPRINGER. There is an ample supply of grains in this country. While some grain has been shipped to foreign countries there is still an adequate supply and we are getting along very nicely under the grain situation. It was thought by the subcommittee and by the full committee that it was not necessary that this allocation be continued further. The Department also testified on that particular subject that there was an act, now in force, covering this particular item which would not expire for some time and which would amply take care of this particular situation. It was, and is, our thought that all controls should be entirely eliminated as rapidly as possible, consistent, of course, with our security as a nation and for the protection and security of our own people.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has again expired.

The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to express my profound personal gratitude to the distinguished chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER], and particularly to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER], to our friend and colleague, the gentleman from Maine, Mr. FRANK FELLOWS, and to our friend, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Clarence Hancock, who voluntarily retired from Congress, for the untiring work they have done on the Second War Powers Act.

It was my pleasure to acknowledge, with thanks, that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER] was kind enough to introduce the President's bill, by request, which is H. R. 1983, just amended and reported today. It was also my pleasure to request of our general chairman that it be referred to that subcommittee of which he and the gentleman from Maine, Mr. FRANK FELLOWS, were still members so that we might have the benefit of their views and counsel and leadership on this bill because they had been through the same mill three times. Each time it was unanimously reported favorably from a subcommittee evenly divided as to party affiliation, three Republicans and three Democrats.

I want to give credit where credit is due, both to the leadership of the chairman of the full committee and to those three colleagues and esteemed friends of mine who have labored so faithfully and in such a nonpartisan manner in this matter. I think that in this instance, however, even though they have given studious and careful attention to the present bill, their hopes have out-run the facts. I believe that the message of the President of the United States and the bill on controls which was prepared accordingly by the five major administering agencies should be given more factual attention than has been given.

Please bear in mind that this Second War Powers Act, when we first reported it, contained 15 titles. Under it several thousand directives were appropriately issued by the executive departments of your Government. The original 15 titles have been cut down to 1, and only a part of that is retained. Such things as grains and other food articles may be covered by the Food Control Act, but personally I doubt it, because the Agriculture Department is still asking that they be retained.

I could go on, but I will not bother you with details. We have carefully discussed this matter in our committee this morning and every single one of some 12 amendments that were offered to restore as many different controls for the benefit of starving peoples abroad and for the benefit of our own people at home, as many of us see them, were killed. So there is no use in taking up the time of the House by offering them again.

I want to suggest, in all candor and earnestness, and I want to plead with you to defeat this motion, if you conclude after it has been explained, that the Senate bill is better than the House bill

for the reason that it will merely continue the status quo as is, till June 30.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, it will give this great subcommittee that has done a splendid job the chance to iron out three or four important matters that they frankly admitted in our committee, and this is no secret, they had not adequate facts on, although considerable study had been given to them. In other words, if a chock block were put in now to stop the inevitable extinction of some of these powers we cannot iron out the situation and write a better bill. I believe, and I am not speaking for anyone but myself, that the Senate bill should be adopted and that the motion of the gentleman from Michigan, the chairman of our full committee, with all due respect to him and these other fine gentlemen, should be voted down.

I bespeak your careful consideration of the record made by the five major administering agencies in reducing the number of controls. I quote from the 1945 report of the committee:

By the grace and guidance of Almighty God, the brilliance and devotion of our civilian and martial leadership and the heroism of the men and women who composed the team of the United Nations, the Axis Powers have been brought to unconditional surrender, yet neither the war nor the peace has been won. Our victory then is neither final nor complete. We still have before us and our allies years of service in foreign lands, requiring the solution of problems at least as difficult as were those of war.

The conflagration that so recently blanketed the globe, still flares in spots. We have learned that no place is too remote to be a menace. Nor can it be doubted that fire spreads. Military and naval might, even including atomic bombs, do not quench the fire of war so potently as the milk of human kindness. No civilized nation, much less one that is Christian, can allow even surrendered enemies to starve or freeze when we have enough and to spare. That would not even be good business, were we so base as to be governed by no higher motive. Even more incumbent on us is to share with our allies in the liberated countries; and, of course, we must not fail to provide adequately for our own forces of occupation. This job cannot be done until the last man or woman so engaged shall have been brought safely home and be happily rehabilitated into our peacetime economy.

During our preparation for adequate national defense, and while the shooting part of the war was on, the Congress of necessity had to grant extraordinary powers for such purposes and for the fulfillment of the inevitable aftermath. These were loosely called war powers.

Now that we have won back much of our safety and peace, it is the determination of Congress to recapture those powers as speedily as may be wise, for the people, so that they may be again exercised in accordance with the slower but more desirable processes of democracy.

The study of the situation by your committee has revealed that the Presidents and the agencies of Government that have been exercising these war powers agree with the



thought of the Congress as shown by their records. The following synopsis not only shows such agreement, but also discloses no reason to doubt that they will continue to diminish their personnel and surrender their powers as rapidly as possible with safety. A survey of the five chief agencies exercising controls under title III of the Second War Powers Act indicates that they have reduced their outstanding controls and administrative personnel as follows:

**REDUCTION IN CONTROLS EXERCISED UNDER TITLE III OF THE SECOND WAR POWERS ACT, AND OF PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN ADMINISTRATION OF THESE CONTROLS**

**War Production Board-Civilian Production Administration:** At its peak prior to VE-day, this agency had outstanding slightly over 700 basic orders and schedules. Approximately 200 of these were lifted shortly after VE-day, and as November 1 the number had been reduced to 73.

Personnel has been reduced from a peak of about 23,000 in February 1943 to less than 11,000 at the end of August, less than 4,000 on November 3, and it is planned to reach a figure of 400 by June 30, 1946.

**Office of Defense Transportation:** On VJ-day this agency had outstanding slightly over 2,950 orders under title III of the Second War Powers Act. By December 1, 1945, all of these orders will have been revoked, and this agency will no longer exercise controls under this act. The reduction in personnel engaged on title III administration has been as follows: June 1, 1944 (peak), 3,897; VJ-day, 2,333; November 1, 1945, 54; December 1, 1945 (estimated), 0.

**Department of Agriculture:** On August 1, 1945, this agency had outstanding 94 general food orders and on April 1, 1945, 194 suborders. These two dates are chosen because they are the dates on which the greatest number of general and suborders, respectively, were in existence. As of November 14, 1945, there were outstanding 56 basic orders and 173 suborders. Of these 173, however, 144 were suspended. That is to say, they are temporarily inoperative and the Department of Agriculture believes that probably they will not be made operative again.

Personnel engaged in administering these orders has been reduced from 1,000 at the end of the fiscal year to 550 as of November 14, 1945.

**Solid Fuels Administration:** This agency had outstanding 13 general orders prior to VJ-day. Of these 13 only 6 remain today and of these 6, 1 has been confined to operations east of the Mississippi River. It is believed that all controls will be lifted at the end of the coal year, March 31.

Personnel engaged in title III activities has been reduced from 700 employees prior to VJ-day to 650 at the present time, and will continue to decrease to 50 at the end of the coal year. These 50 will be engaged in clean-up work.

**Office of Price Administration:** On VJ-day this agency had 16 major rationing programs in effect on a national basis. This number has been reduced to two.

**Paid employees (as opposed to volunteers)** actually engaged in administering the rationing programs have decreased from 27,055 on August 15, 1945, to 8,952 on October 31, 1945. This figure includes field offices and local boards. Actually the reduction has been greater since these figures do not include reductions in "overhead" employees indirectly concerned with rationing. Proportionately heavy reductions have been made in this category, as well.

The committee has concluded that extension of certain titles of the Second War Powers Act for a period of 6 months is essential in order to assure an orderly liquidation of much of our wartime economy and to aid reversion. The necessity results basically from the fact that our armed forces

and industry are still deployed for war, and from the continuance of a number of basic shortages which threaten to cripple industry and to cause inconvenience or even suffering to consumers.

**Mr. SPRINGER.** Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

**Mr. HOBBS.** I am always delighted to yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

**Mr. SPRINGER.** Under the Senate bill, S. 931, the gentleman is aware of the fact that it contains allocations with respect to tin, animony, cinchona bark, and alkaloids, and streptomycin, and so forth. There is nothing about building material export controls here. The gentleman certainly does not think that the Senate bill should be passed in preference to the bill which we have just reported out of the Judiciary Committee, does he?

**Mr. HOBBS.** I think from mere hearsay the House bill is a much better bill in some respects. I have not seen it, but I think if we go to conference or back to our committee after study of the Senate bill after rejecting it, and work out a much better bill than either.

**Mr. SPRINGER.** Let me ask this question: Is it not proper to pass the House bill here so the two bills may go to conference on account of the disagreement?

**Mr. HOBBS.** That may be so, but I want to see and understand the Senate bill before passing on that.

**Mr. MICHENER.** Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

**Mr. HOBBS.** I will be so happy to yield to my chairman.

**Mr. MICHENER.** I think there is a misunderstanding. If the statement of the gentleman from Alabama as to the procedure suggested were followed, the House would pass the Senate bill, and that would end it, and the Senate bill is much more restrictive than the House bill is. The real purpose here is to send this bill to conference where the differences can be worked out, and the only way that that can be done is to adopt an amendment to the Senate bill, because if you adopt the Senate bill it goes to the White House and there is no further opportunity for conference. It is all ended, and the Senate bill is much more restrictive than the House bill, in the form in which the subcommittee reported it.

**Mr. HOBBS.** I am cordially in agreement with the statement of the chairman and the statement of the chairman of the subcommittee unless the defeat of your motion and reference of the Senate bill to your committee for study would give us a chance to compare the respective merits.

**The SPEAKER.** The time of the gentleman from Alabama has again expired.

**Mr. McCORMACK.** Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for two additional minutes.

**The SPEAKER.** Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

**Mr. McCORMACK.** Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

**Mr. HOBBS.** I will be glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman.

**Mr. McCORMACK.** As I understand, if this legislation passes, it has to pass at a certain time; is that correct?

**Mr. HOBBS.** Yes, sir; by the 31st of this month, in regard to everything but building materials and possibly some allocation authority as to food supplies.

**Mr. McCORMACK.** So time is of the essence.

**Mr. HOBBS.** Oh, very definitely.

**Mr. McCORMACK.** Let me see if I understand the gentleman correctly. While he is not in favor of the amendment, nevertheless he is in favor of the bill going along to the Senate in order to get it to conference, so the gentleman is placing himself on record as opposing the amendment for future action, and his position at this time is that the bill should pass the House; is that correct?

**Mr. HOBBS.** Possibly that may be wise.

**Mr. DURHAM.** Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

**Mr. HOBBS.** Gladly.

**Mr. DURHAM.** I notice here, of course, it extends CPA No. M311 on quinine. Now, did this committee go thoroughly into the stock pile of quinine that we have on hand? Can anybody answer that question?

**Mr. HOBBS.** They certainly did, sir, and I more confidently praised them than they would praise themselves. That was gone into very carefully and fully, and it was explained that the supply of cinchona bark was being practically monopolized by the manufacturers of hair tonic instead of being used for medicine which will relieve many cases of heart trouble and malaria.

**Mr. DURHAM.** Of course, you understand at the present time, to get 5 grains of quinine, you have to have a prescription under this War Powers Act, and the people of the country, of course, are becoming a little bit concerned about that. The stock piles of quinine in this country, of course, is scarce. I think it is necessary to extend it. You probably remember that we passed Public Act 520 which carried out the stock-pile idea, and I wonder if the committee inquired into the stock pile on hand.

**Mr. HOBBS.** The gentleman, I know, is a druggist by profession and an outstanding one.

**Mr. DURHAM.** I thank the gentleman very much.

**Mr. HOBBS.** Well, he is, and so regarded not only all over North Carolina but everywhere else by the people who know him and the skill with which he keeps up with medicinal drugs and stock-pile supplies. I will say to the gentleman that the only way to prevent 80 percent of all the importations of cinchona bark going into the manufacture of certain hair tonics was to do this thing and make this control so that the sick people of America could, through proper allocations, hope to obtain relief and cures.

**Mr. DURHAM.** If that is the fact, of course, and I am sure it is, because the committee would not have made an erroneous decision, I withdraw my reservation of objection. I think it is a wise decision, because I understand how quinine can go into other products that are not medicinal.



Mr. HOBBS. I thank the gentleman.  
Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WALTER. As I understand, the gentleman from Michigan moved to strike out all after the enacting clause of the Senate bill and to substitute therefor the House bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. WALTER. Does not that mean that this entire matter will be subject to any legislation written by the committee of conference? In other words, it is all in disagreement, and an entirely new bill may be written?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the conferees will have a very wide scope in bringing in legislation.

[Mr. MILLER of Nebraska addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. HOBBS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include certain articles and quotations.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 1938) was laid on the table.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House insist on its amendments to the bill (S. 391) to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the gentleman from Michigan? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. MICHENER, SPRINGER, FELLOWS, DEVITT, WALTER, BYRNE of New York, and CRAVENS.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter to a Member of the other body.

Mr. CHURCH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD in two instances; one, in connection with the retirement of Col. Frances A. Blanchfield; and to include in the other a brief report of the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. HAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

#### GOOD FARMING—GOOD LIVING

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to call attention to an article entitled "Good Farming—Good Living" in the April issue of "Country Gentleman." I wish to commend the publisher of Country Gentleman for their excellent judgment in selecting the Scott Sawyers farm located in the Third Congressional District of Missouri, the most fertile farming section of the United States, as the basis of the first of a series of articles to illustrate by actual example what the well-managed farm offers in increasing opportunities for really good living. This series of articles will emphasize the growing realization that the farm is more than a mere food production plant—it is a "place to live" as well.

The Sawyers were selected to represent the Corn Belt farm families because of their "knack of weaving their work and their living together into a most satisfactory, comfortable pattern," according to the magazine's editors.

The family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Sawyers, their four children, Scott, Jr., Carolyn, Jimmy, and Janet, and Mrs. Sawyers' parents, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Tebow. They live on a 220-acre place given over principally to raising cattle, turkeys and pigs.

Scott, Jr., 18, is presently a freshman in agriculture and engineering at the University of Missouri. In 10 years of 4-H Club work, he won a long string of prizes, climaxed by the 1945-46 State championship in the Thomas E. Wilson meat animal project.

In an editorial accompanying the lead article, Robert H. Reed, the magazine's editor, says that "for many years most of the agencies serving agriculture—and we include ourselves—have put a heavy emphasis on means of obtaining better and more profitable farm production."

While a revolution in production has been in progress, however, another and equally important side of farming has had far less recognition he says, adding:

We miss the point of all this progress in agriculture if we do not see that the end product of good farming is good living. Not good living in any narrow sense, but including a wide range of satisfactions that are distinctive of the American family type of farm.

I heartily recommend as good reading this well-written and interesting article.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MATHEWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

#### FIGHTING COMMUNISM IN GREECE AND TURKEY

Mr. MATHEWS. Mr. Speaker, in my quest to find out what the people who are going to pay the bill think about the President's plan to combat communism in Greece and Turkey and other places, I asked a hotel clerk last night what

he thought about it. He said he thought it was all right if it was done the right way. He said in the hotel business and in hotel advertising there is a right way and a wrong way. But he said, "I would not favor occupational troops." Then, Mr. Speaker, he hesitated and made a remark which I think is very significant. He said, "Honestly, I do not have enough real facts to give an intelligent opinion." Mr. Speaker, is there a Member in this House who could not say amen to that?

I am going to pursue my quest a little further next week and hope to bring you some reports each day.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include a letter from Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

#### PRISONERS OF WAR IN EUROPE

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, last month I had occasion to address the House with respect to German war prisoners in Europe, especially in France. I pointed out the condition of slavery to which such prisoners were being subjected. Since that time the American Federation of Labor has complained of the effect that such slavery is having upon labor in our country. I followed up the matter through the Secretary of State, and today I received a letter from Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, with regard to the repatriation of certain prisoners of war in France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Great Britain, Russia, and the Netherlands. While the situation has been tremendously improved, that is, where we have direct control, the actions of Great Britain and particularly Soviet Russia regarding such prisoners still are very unsatisfactory. I intend to take further steps in connection with the entire matter.

The letter and news release from the Acting Secretary of State are placed in the RECORD at this point, and I would appreciate your valuable comments.

The letter and release follow:

MARCH 25, 1947.

The Honorable THOMAS L. OWENS,  
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. OWENS: I refer to your letter of March 3, 1947, requesting information with respect to the status of German prisoners of war in France, The Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Germany and, if it is available, similar information regarding those in England and the Soviet Union. You state that you are particularly interested in knowing when such prisoners of war, especially those originally in United States custody, will be repatriated and enclose a copy of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Wednesday, February 5, containing on pages 849-850 the text of your address on the subject of German prisoners of war.

I have delayed replying to your letter pending the conclusion of discussions at Paris between the American and French representatives concerning the release of German prisoners of war transferred by us to the French for rehabilitation work in that country. An agreement has now been reached for the release from prisoner of war status of these men at the earliest practicable time.



As you will see from the enclosed press release dated March 13, the repatriation rate of 12,000 per month which the French initiated on January 1, 1947 will be immediately increased to a minimum of 20,000 per month. As explained in the press release, the French authorities will offer to the prisoners of war a choice between being repatriated to Germany or released from prisoner of war status on the spot to remain in France as voluntary workers. The International Committee of the Red Cross has agreed to associate itself with the program and has been given special status by the French Government with respect to the supervision of the operation and the individual rights of the prisoners of war.

As you are aware, the repatriation operations in Belgium and Luxembourg are much smaller involving approximately 40,000 prisoners of war in Belgium and less than 7,000 in Luxembourg. The Belgian Government has indicated general accord with this Government's request that the repatriation operation be completed by October 1, 1947, and the Luxembourg Government has stated that its repatriation program will be completed well before that date.

In effecting these transfers we did not relinquish our responsibility for any enemy prisoners of war captured by the American forces and assurances were received from the Governments concerned that the terms of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention would be observed with regard to all German prisoners of war so transferred. Moreover, the installations at which such prisoners of war are held are being visited and inspected by representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross. This Government now believes, however, that the time has come for these prisoners of war to be released and it is to that end that the steps mentioned above have been taken.

Although information previously given out was to the effect that 10,000 prisoners of war had been transferred by the United States authorities to the Netherlands Government for rehabilitation work, it has recently been determined through a check of the pertinent records that although the American military authorities were prepared to allocate this number to the Netherlands Government, the transfer was never actually made. A copy of the Department's announcement dated March 11 correcting the erroneous statement is enclosed.

The relatively small number of German prisoners of war still under our direct control in the European theater are being released rapidly, the target date for the completion of the operation being July 1.

The British Government, like this Government, is a party to the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929, which establishes standards of treatment to be accorded captured enemy military personnel and provides for their repatriation. The Soviet Government is not a party to that Convention. Since no transfers of American-captured prisoners of war were made to the British or Soviet Governments for rehabilitation work, no representations have been made to them by this Government regarding the repatriation of German prisoners of war which they hold.

As reported in the press, the situation of German prisoners of war has been discussed at the Council of Foreign Ministers now in session at Moscow. Tass, the official Soviet news agency, reports that the Soviet Government has stated that 890,532 German prisoners of war are in the territory of the Soviet Union and that since Germany's surrender 1,003,974 German prisoners of war have been repatriated to Germany.

According to the most recent information received by the Department, it is estimated that as of the end of March there will be 307,000 German prisoners of war in the United Kingdom, and nearly 87,000 in the

Middle East, with the rate of return now about 15,500 monthly from the United Kingdom and 2,500 monthly from the Middle East (to be doubled by July).

Sincerely yours,

—DEAN ACHESON,  
Acting Secretary.

[Enclosures: 1. Press release No. 183, March 11, 1947. 2. Press release No. 191, March 13, 1947.]

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
March 11, 1947.

(No. 183)

The Department of State wishes to correct an erroneous statement made in the Department's press release No. 868, December 5, 1946, and in subsequent communications to the public concerning this Government's policy with respect to the repatriation of German prisoners of war captured by American forces and subsequently transferred to other governments for rehabilitation labor.

The information previously given out was to the effect that 10,000 such prisoners of war had been transferred to the Netherlands Government. It has now been determined that this information is inaccurate. A check of the pertinent records by the American military authorities reveals that no German prisoners of war were transferred by this Government to the Netherlands Government for rehabilitation work in that country. Although the American military authorities were prepared to allocate 10,000 such prisoners of war to the Netherlands, the transfer was never made.

—  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
March 13, 1947.

(No. 191)

American and French representatives have just concluded a meeting in Paris convened at the request of the United States for the purpose of working out the details of the release and repatriation of German prisoners of war transferred by this Government to the French for rehabilitation labor. As a result of this meeting an agreement has been concluded initiating a program which contemplates the release from prisoner-of-war status of these men at the earliest practicable time. This will be accomplished either by direct repatriation to Germany or by release from prisoner-of-war status in France of those who elect to remain as free workers.

The French authorities, now hold approximately 450,000 German prisoners of war transferred to them by the American authorities and, in addition, according to information supplied by the French, approximately 180,000 captured by their own forces. The French have suggested and we have agreed that for humanitarian and other reasons it would be unfair to give priority to the release and repatriation of American-captured prisoners of war at the expense of the others. Consequently, the program agreed to will be applicable to both categories. A separate accounting will, of course, be made by the French authorities to the American authorities regarding the release and repatriation of prisoners of war captured by our forces.

Under the agreement the repatriation rate of 12,000 per month which the French initiated January 1, 1947 will be immediately increased to a minimum of 20,000 per month. The French have agreed to increase this figure as soon as rail-transport facilities in France permit.

The French authorities will offer to the prisoners of war a choice between being repatriated to Germany or released from prisoner-of-war status on the spot to remain in France as voluntary workers. Those who choose the latter will be released from prisoner-of-war status and will receive work contracts, giving them rights similar to those

as enjoyed by other foreign workers in France. This alternative to repatriation was agreed to by this Government at the express request of the French Government in consideration of the known need for labor in that country at the present time. In agreeing to this arrangement we insisted, and the French fully concurred, that a satisfactory formula be arrived at to guarantee a free choice to each individual prisoner of war and that before making the choice each be fully informed of the status to be accorded him if he elected to waive repatriation and remain in France as a free worker. Assurances to this effect have been included in the agreement between the two Governments.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has agreed to associate itself with the program and has been accorded special status by the French Government with respect to the supervision of the operation and the protection of the individual rights of the prisoner of war. The willingness of the International Committee of the Red Cross to participate in this program satisfies this Government that a free choice will be guaranteed.

The agreement further provides that the progress of the operation will be closely observed and the two Governments will re-examine the situation periodically, having in mind this Government's desire that the operation be completed by October 1, 1947.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### THE TAX BILL

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I take cognizance of the fact that on the vote in the House this afternoon on the bill H. R. 1, the yeas were 273 and the nays were 137, practically 2 to 1. I am encouraged by this vote to assume that the President will solve the problem by an Executive veto. If and when that comes to pass, I want to say to the House that possible the triumvirate of DINGELL, ENGEL, and GORE will bring in a fair, equitable, and just coalition tax bill, that will do justice to all taxpayers, both in the upper and the lower brackets.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

#### SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER] is recognized for 10 minutes.

#### GREECE AND TURKEY

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I see from the newspapers that Mr. Truman has instructed our delegate to the United Nations to explain the actions which the United States proposes to take in regard to Greece and Turkey. I think that it is going to take a lot of explaining—more than a speech—more than a pretty letter—more than pleasant noises and generalities written by some State Department official.

Mr. Speaker, the people of the world are sick of war. They don't want another war, and that is why the American people support the United Nations. Let us get it clear—the American people, whether the State Department likes it or not, support the United Nations. They despise with all their heart anyone



## AMENDING THE SECOND WAR POWERS ACT, 1942, AS AMENDED

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MARCH 27, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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MR. SPRINGER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1983]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1983) to amend the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended, after due and careful consideration, report favorably thereon with the recommendation that the bill do pass as amended.

#### COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

1. On page 1, strike out all of line 6 after "Sec. 1501." and all of lines 7 and 8, substituting in lieu thereof the following: "Titles I, II, III, IV, V,".

2. On page 2, line 6, strike out the date "March 31, 1948" and insert in lieu thereof the date "December 31, 1947".

3. On page 2, strike out all of line 7 after the word "of", and all of lines 8 and 9, and all of line 10 down to the comma preceding the word "cinchona".

4. On page 2, strike out all of line 11 commencing with the word "manila", and all of line 12 down to the word "tin".

5. On page 2, strike out all of line 13 commencing with "(b)", and strike out all of lines 14 and 15, and strike all of line 16 down to "(c)".

6. On page 2, line 25, strike out the words "understandings and responsibilities" and substitute in lieu thereof the word "commitments". On the same line, strike out the final word "and".

7. On page 3, strike out all of line 1 after the subsection designation (g), and strike out all of line 2 down to the prefix "Pro-", appearing at the end of said line.

8. On page 3, strike out the words "but no court pro-"; strike out the semicolon and substitute a period in lieu thereof, and insert a quotation mark after the word "enacted."

9. On pages 2 and 3, substitute in lieu of the subsection designations (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g), new subsection designations (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f), respectively.

This proposed legislation would amend the Second War Powers Act, as amended, in the following respects:

1. It entirely eliminates title I of the act.
2. It entirely eliminates title II of the act.
3. It amends, and limits the scope of title III of the act in the manner and form specifically set forth in the pending bill.
4. It entirely eliminates titles IV, VII, and XIV of the act.

#### GENERAL STATEMENT

World War II finally terminated on the 14th day of August 1945, and we find under the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended, that certain powers, controls, and regulations still exist. Under those specific powers which have continued to this period, under said act, the people of this Nation have been guided and controlled in the conduct of their businesses and, to some extent, in their personal affairs. This form of control, especially in time of peace, has become very repulsive to many of the people, and it is the wish and will of all that the controls and regulations, provided in said act, be eliminated as rapidly as possible, and, insofar as it is possible to do so, as completely as possible without endangering the safety and security of our Nation. That is the view of your committee. Subcommittee No. 4, of the Judiciary, started hearings upon H. R. 1983, on the 14th day of March 1947, which hearings were incomplete upon that day and the same were continued on the 15th and 17th days of March 1947. A large number of witnesses were heard; the number of witnesses appearing and giving testimony were 24 in number, and these witnesses included every Department head, or his representative, in our Government who were interested in the pending bill, H. R. 1983.

After the subcommittee had completed its hearings and its executive sessions this measure was amended and reported to the full Judiciary Committee, on the 27th day of March 1947.

It may be of interest to know that the full Judiciary Committee, upon its consideration of the problems involved in the pending legislation, took the action hereinafter indicated, all of which is incorporated in the measure which is favorably reported to the House of Representatives.

#### WHAT THE DELETION OF TITLES I, II, IV, V, VII, AND XIV MEANS

1. Title I, of the Second War Powers Act, as amended, relates to the emergency powers granted to the Interstate Commerce Commission over motor and water carriers in time of war. At the present time this power relates, very largely, to the transportation of employees from the city of Washington, D. C., across the Potomac River to the Navy Department Building, and to the Pentagon Building, both of which are located in Virginia. This power is not necessary in time of peace, and this particular power is not necessary at this time.

2. Title II of the bill relates to the acquisition and disposition of property. There was no evidence submitted which was deemed adequate upon which to extend this title beyond March 31, 1947.

3. Title IV relates to the authority to make purchases, by Federal Reserve banks, of Government obligations. There was no evidence introduced upon this subject which was adequate upon which to predicate any extension of the powers granted under this title. The title is therefore permitted to expire, with the other titles mentioned in the act.

4. Title V, contained in the act, relates to a waiver of navigation and inspection laws. This subject has been fully treated in the House, by the passage of permanent legislation upon this subject, which will effectively and properly cover the subject of this title, and the same is no longer necessary in the pending bill.

5. Title VII refers to activities in time of war, and is specifically related to the activities of members of draft boards, and other kindred Government agencies; and title XIV relates to the utilization of vital war information by the various agencies of Government. Since the war has ended and there is no need for these two titles, embraced in the Second War Powers Act as amended, both of these titles should be permitted to expire on March 31, 1947.

#### WHAT THE PENDING BILL DOES

The only power, authority, or control which is extended beyond March 31, 1947, consists of certain powers under title III of the Second War Powers Act as amended which are as follows:

1. The allocations of building materials, and facilities related to the utilization of building materials, and this power shall remain in force only until June 30, 1947.

2. Such title III, and the amendments to existing law made by such title, shall remain in force only until December 31, 1947, for the further following purposes; only:

(a) Allocations of cinchona bark and cinchona alkaloids, tin and tin products, antimony and streptomycin.

The changes in the bill as introduced, and the bill as reported, are as follows:

The original bill as introduced:

[H. R. 1933, 80th Cong., 1st sess.]

#### A BILL To amend the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title XV, section 1501, of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, approved March 27, 1942, as amended, is amended to read as follows:*

"SEC. 1501. Titles I and V of this Act, and the amendments to existing law made by any such title, shall remain in force only until March 31, 1948, and titles II, III, IV, VII, and XIV of this Act and the amendments to existing law made by such titles shall remain in force only until March 31, 1947, except that (1) for purposes of allocations of building materials, and facilities related to the utilization of building materials, such title III, and the amendments to existing law made by such title, shall remain in force until June 30, 1947, and (2) such title III, and the amendments to existing law made by such title, shall remain in force until March 31, 1948, for the following purposes: (a) Allocations of grain and grain products, rice, sugar, edible molasses and sirups, fertilizer, all forms and types of natural and synthetic rubber and rubber products (excluding control over importation of natural rubber), cinchona bark and cinchona alkaloids, manila (abaca) fiber and cordage, agave fiber and cordage, tin and tin products, antimony and streptomycin; (b) allocations limited to import control of fats and oils (excluding petroleum); inedible molasses, other sugar-containing products, meat and meat products, dairy products, peas, beans, canned fish, and protein feeds; (c) allocations limited



to control of production for export of automobiles and tractors; (d) allocating the use of transportation equipment and facilities by rail carriers; (e) allocations of materials or equipment for export which are required to expand the production in foreign countries of materials critically needed in the United States; (f) allocations of materials or equipment for export which are certified by the Secretaries of State and Commerce as necessary to meet international understandings and responsibilities; and (g) allocations of any materials or facilities in the event of a national emergency proclaimed by the President: *Provided*, That the two Houses of Congress by concurrent resolution or the President may designate an earlier time for the termination of any such title. After the amendments made by any such title cease to be in force, any provisions of law amended thereby shall be in full force and effect as though this Act had not been enacted; but no court proceedings brought under any such title shall abate by reason of the termination hereunder of such title."

The bill as reported:

[H. R. 1983, 80th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To amend the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That title XV, section 1501, of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, approved March 27, 1942, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1501. Titles I, II, III, IV, V, VII, and XIV of this Act and the amendments to existing law made by such titles shall remain in force only until March 31, 1947, except that (1) for purposes of allocations of building materials, and facilities related to the utilization of building materials, such title III, and the amendments to existing law made by such title, shall remain in force until June 30, 1947, and (2) such title III, and the amendments to existing law made by such title, shall remain in force until December 31, 1947, for the following purposes: (a) Allocations of cinchona bark and cinchona alkaloids, tin and tin products, antimony and streptomycin; (b) allocations limited to control of production for export of tractors; (c) allocating the use of transportation equipment and facilities by rail carriers; (d) allocations of materials or equipment for export which are required to expand the production in foreign countries of materials critically needed in the United States; (e) allocations of materials or equipment for export which are certified by the Secretaries of State and Commerce as necessary to meet international commitments: *Provided*, That the two Houses of Congress by concurrent resolution or the President may designate an earlier time for the termination of any such title. After the amendments made by any such title cease to be in force, any provisions of law amended thereby shall be in full force and effect as though this Act had not been enacted."

#### CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW BY THE BILL AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 2a of rule XIII of the House of Representatives there is printed below in roman existing law in which no change is proposed, with new matter shown in italic, and with matter proposed to be omitted enclosed in black brackets. It will be observed that, for purposes of clarity, title III, in which no specific changes have been made as such, is presented in full for purposes of information only, while title XV, in which changes occur, is presented as required under the rule aforesaid:

#### TITLE III—PRIORITIES POWERS

SEC. 301. Subsection (a) of section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 676), entitled "An Act to expedite national defense, and for other purposes," as amended by the Act of May 31, 1941 (Public Law Numbered 89, Seventy-seventh Congress), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. (a) (1) That whenever deemed by the President of the United States to be in the best interests of the national defense during the national emergency declared by the President on September 8, 1939, to exist, the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to negotiate contracts for the acquisition, construction, repair, or alteration of complete naval vessels or aircraft, or any portion thereof,

including plans, spare parts, and equipment therefor, that have been or may be authorized, and also for machine tools and other similar equipment, with or without advertising or competitive bidding upon determination that the price is fair and reasonable. Deliveries of material under all orders placed pursuant to the authority of this paragraph and all other naval contracts or orders and deliveries of material under all Army contracts or orders shall, in the discretion of the President, take priority over all deliveries for private account or for export: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall report every three months to the Congress the contracts entered into under the authority of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That contracts negotiated pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph shall not be deemed to be contracts for the purchase of such materials, supplies, articles, or equipment as may usually be bought in the open market within the meaning of section 9 of the Act entitled 'An Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, and for other purposes,' approved June 30, 1936 (49 Stat. 2036; U. S. C., Supp. V, title 41, secs. 35-45): *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall relieve a bidder or contractor of the obligation to furnish the bonds under the requirements of the Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 793; 40 U. S. C. 270 (a) to (d)): *Provided further*, That the cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost system of contracting shall not be used under the authority granted by this paragraph to negotiate contracts; but this proviso shall not be construed to prohibit the use of the cost-plus-a-fixed-fee form of contract when such use is deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Navy: *And provided further*, That the fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result of any contract entered into under the authority of this paragraph, or any War Department contract entered into in the form of cost-plus-a-fixed-fee, shall not exceed 7 per centum of the estimated cost of the contract (exclusive of the fee as determined by the Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary of War, as the case may be).

"(2) Deliveries of material to which priority may be assigned pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include, in addition to deliveries of material under contracts or orders of the Army or Navy, deliveries of material under—

"(A) Contracts or orders for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States under the terms of the Act of March 11, 1941, entitled 'An Act to promote the defense of the United States';

"(B) Contracts or orders which the President shall deem necessary or appropriate to promote the defense of the United States;

"(C) Subcontracts or suborders which the President shall deem necessary or appropriate to the fulfillment of any contract or order as specified in this subsection (a).

Deliveries under any contract or order specified in this subsection (a) may be assigned priority over deliveries under any other contract or order; and the President may require acceptance of and performance under such contracts or orders in preference to other contracts or orders for the purpose of assuring such priority. Whenever the President is satisfied that the fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States will result in a shortage in the supply of any material or of any facilities for defense or for private account or for export, the President may allocate such material or facilities in such manner, upon such conditions and to such extent as he shall deem necessary or appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense.

"(3) The President shall be entitled to obtain such information from, require such reports and the keeping of such records by, make such inspection of the books, records, and other writings, premises or property of, any person (which for the purpose of this subsection (a), shall include any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not), and make such investigations, as may be necessary or appropriate, in his discretion, to the enforcement or administration of the provisions of this subsection (a).

"(4) For the purpose of obtaining any information, verifying any report required, or making any investigation pursuant to paragraph (3), the President may administer oaths and affirmations, and may require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of any books or records or any other documentary or physical evidence which may be relevant to the inquiry. Such attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of such books, records, or other documentary or physical evidence may be required at any designated place from any State, Territory, or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States: *Provided*, That the production of a person's



books, records, or other documentary evidence shall not be required at any place other than the place where such person resides or transacts business, if, prior to the return date specified in the subpoena issued with respect thereto, such person furnishes the President with a true copy of such books, records, or other documentary evidence (certified by such person under oath to be a true and correct copy) or enters into a stipulation with the President as to the information contained in such books, records, or other documentary evidence. Witnesses shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States. No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing any books, records, or other documentary evidence or certified copies thereof or physical evidence in obedience to any such subpoena, or in any action or proceeding which may be instituted under this subsection (a), on the ground that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no individual shall be subject to prosecution and punishment or to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he is compelled to testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, except that any such individual so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying. The President shall not publish or disclose any information obtained under this paragraph which the President deems confidential or with reference to which a request for confidential treatment is made by the person furnishing such information, unless the President determines that the withholding thereof is contrary to the interest of the national defense and security; and anyone violating this provision shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$1,000 or be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both.

"(5) Any person who willfully performs any act prohibited, or willfully fails to perform any act required by, any provision of this subsection (a) or any rule, regulation, or order thereunder, whether heretofore or hereafter issued, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

"(6) The district courts of the United States and the United States courts of any Territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and the courts of the Philippine Islands shall have jurisdiction of violations of this subsection (a) or any rule, regulation, or order or subpoena thereunder, whether heretofore or hereafter issued, and of all civil actions under this subsection (a) to enforce any liability or duty created by, or to enjoin any violation of, this subsection (a) or any rule, regulation, order, or subpoena thereunder whether heretofore or hereafter issued. Any criminal proceeding on account of any such violation may be brought in any district in which any act, failure to act, or transaction constituting the violation occurred. Any such civil action may be brought in any such district or in the district in which the defendant resides or transacts business. Process in such cases, criminal or civil, may be served in any district wherein the defendant resides or transacts business or wherever the defendant may be found; and subpoena for witnesses who are required to attend a court in any district in any such case may run into any other district. No costs shall be assessed against the United States in any proceeding under this subsection (a).

"(7) No person shall be held liable for damages or penalties for any default under any contract or order which shall result directly or indirectly from compliance with this subsection (a) or any rule, regulation, or order issued thereunder, notwithstanding that any such rule, regulation, or order shall thereafter be declared by judicial or other competent authority to be invalid.

"(8) The President may exercise any power, authority, or discretion conferred on him by this subsection (a), through such department, agency, or officer of the Government as he may direct and in conformity with any rules or regulations which he may prescribe.

"(9) The district courts of the United States are hereby given exclusive jurisdiction to enjoin or set aside, in whole or in part, any order suspending any priority or allocation, or denying a stay of any such suspension, that may have been issued by any person, officer, or agency, acting or purporting to act hereunder or, under any other law or authority.

"Any action to enjoin or set aside any such order shall be brought within five days after the service thereof.

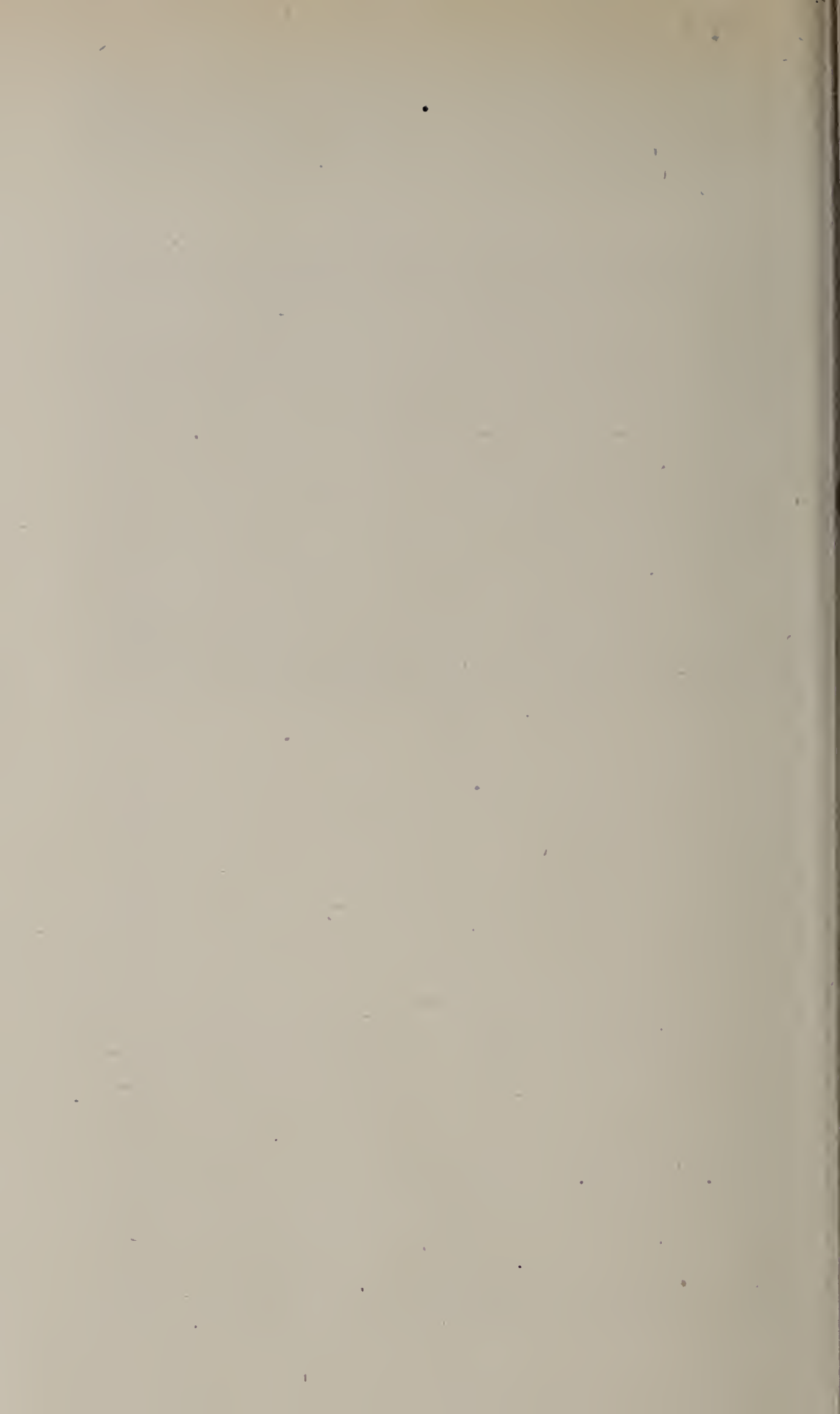
"No suspension order shall take effect within five days after it has been served, or, if an application for a stay is made to the issuing authority within such five-day period, until the expiration of five days after service of an order denying the stay.

"The venue of any such suit shall be in the district court of the United States for the district in which the petitioner has his principal place of business; and the respondent shall be subject to the jurisdiction of such court after ten days before the return day of the writ, either when (1) process shall have been served on any district manager or other agent of the respondent of similar or superior status; or (2) notice by registered mail shall have been given to respondent, or to the office of the Attorney General of the United States."

TITLE XV—TIME LIMIT

"SEC. 1501. Titles I, II, III, IV, VII, and XIV of this Act and the amendments to existing law made by [any] such titles shall remain in force only until March 31, 1947, [or until such earlier time as the two Houses of Congress by concurrent resolution, or the President may designate, and title III of this Act, and the amendments to existing law made by such title, shall remain in force only until March 31, 1947], [except that (1) for purposes of allocations of building materials, and facilities related to the utilization of building materials, such title III, and the amendments to existing law made by such title, shall remain in force until June 30, 1947], [or until such earlier time as the two Houses of Congress by concurrent resolution, or the President, may designate,] and (2) such title III, and the amendments to existing law made by such title, shall remain in force until December 31, 1947, for the following purposes: (a) Allocations of cinchona bark and cinchona alkaloids, tin and tin products, antimony, and streptomycin; (b) allocations limited to control of production for export of tractors; (c) allocating the use of transportation equipment and facilities by rail carriers; (d) allocations of materials or equipment for export which are required to expand the production in foreign countries of materials critically needed in the United States; (e) allocations of materials or equipment for export which are certified by the Secretaries of State and Commerce as necessary to meet international commitments; (f) Provided, That the two Houses of Congress by concurrent resolution or the President may designate an earlier time for the termination of any such title. [and after such amendments] After the amendments made by any such title cease to be in force, any [provision] provisions of law amended thereby shall be in full force and effect as though this Act had not been enacted; but no court proceedings brought under any such title shall abate by reason of the termination hereunder of such title."

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80TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 1983

[Report No. 192]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 17, 1947

Mr. SPRINGER (by request) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

MARCH 28, 1947

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## A BILL

To amend the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended.

1     *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2     *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3     That title XV, section 1501, of the Second War Powers Act,  
4     1942, approved March 27, 1942, as amended, is amended  
5     to read as follows:

6     “SEC. 1501. Titles I and V of this Act, and the amend-  
7     ments to existing law made by any such title, shall remain  
8     in force only until March 31, 1948, and titles I, II, III, IV,  
9     V, VII, and XIV of this Act and the amendments to existing  
10    law made by such titles shall remain in force only until  
11    March 31, 1947, except that (1) for purposes of alloca-



80TH CONGRESS  
1ST Session

**H. R. 1983**

[Report No. 192]

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**A BILL**

To amend the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended.

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By Mr. SPRINGER

FEBRUARY 17, 1947

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

MARCH 28, 1947

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

Mar 28





Buildings and grounds. "The committee has approved an item of \$2,700,000 for salaries and expenses for maintenance and operation of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia. The item is necessary largely because of failure of the original budget for 1947 to include estimates for all charges. During the war it was probably necessary for this item to be handled on a deficiency basis, but the committee sees no need for that approach in the future. The Bureau of the Budget should immediately restudy the pending 1948 estimate, with a view to making such revisions therein as may be necessary to provide for the whole cost in the original appropriation."

Foreign relief. "There is also pending before the committee an estimate of \$725,000,000 for these purposes for the fiscal year 1948. The amount of \$300,000,000, included in the accompanying bill, will provide all necessary supplies required until September or October. The committee is willing, of course, to make reasonable provision of funds for feeding the peoples of the vanquished countries but is also anxious to see every step, consonant with the interests of the United States and its Allies and the establishment of the peace of the world, toward placing these nations on a self-sufficient basis so far as food and other human requirements are concerned, accomplished at the earliest practicable date."

It is expected that debate on this bill will begin today.

SUGAR CONTROLS. Reps. Wolcott, Gamble, Smith of Ohio, Kunkel, Spence, Brown of Ga., and Patman were appointed conferees on H. J. Res. 146, to continue sugar controls and transfer them to this Department (p. 2916).

Received the conference report on this measure (pp. 2917-8). The revised measure is similar "in most respects" to the measure as passed by the House. However, the revision changes the provision regarding hardship cases, new users, and users who have no base-period history; requires 25,000 tons of refined sugar to be made available to these persons; provides for 35 pounds a person and up to 50 pounds if supplies become available; and carries the following personnel provision: "The annual and sick leave of personnel so transferred shall be transferred with them; and they shall be entitled to the benefits of section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 to the same extent and effect as though they had remained employees of the agency from which transferred until the termination of such powers, functions and duties. Any personnel so transferred shall not, by virtue of their temporary employment in the Department of Agriculture, acquire or be entitled to any right to employment in such Department in connection with the exercise of any power, function, or duty other than one transferred under this Act."

APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a 1948 Budget amendment eliminating the requirement that CCC maintain its accounts on an accrual rather than obligation basis and, accordingly, reducing the CCC administrative-expense limitation by \$50,000 (H.Doc. 186) (p.2931). To Appropriations Committee.

TOBACCO MARKETING. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 152 (H. Rept. 199)(p. 2931). This measure provides that, beginning with the 1947-8 marketing year, the Secretary shall proclaim a national marketing quota for Va. sun-cured tobacco whenever marketing quotas are proclaimed or are in effect for fire-cured tobacco, and shall hold a referendum thereon; and, if approved in the referendum, quotas for Va. sun-cured tobacco shall be in effect for those marketing years in which quotas are in effect for fire-cured tobacco.

WAR POWERS. Both Houses received the conference report on S. 931, to extend certain war powers under Title III of the Second War Powers Act (S.Doc. 25) (pp. 2914, D73). Earlier in the day Sens. Donnell and Magnuson had been named addi-



tional conferees (p. 2914). The bill agreed on by the conferees removes after Mar. 31, 1947, all war powers unless extended by specific legislation, with exception of the powers under Title III, which shall remain in force until June 30, 1947 for the purpose of allocating certain drugs, fibers, metals, tractors for export, the use of railroad transportation equipment, and certain other materials for export. The bill also prohibits the allocation of any material not being allocated on Mar. 24, 1947, and specifically states that its provisions do not apply to sugar and rubber.

6. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Trimble, Ark., spoke on the progress of electric power projects in Ark. and urged cooperation between private companies and Government programs (pp. 2929-31).

7. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 31 (p. 2931).

#### SENATE

8. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H.J.Res. 159, making deficiency appropriations to cover pay costs of various departments (does not include USDA) (p. 2906). This measure will now be sent to the President.

9. TRANSPORTATION. Passed without amendment H.R. 1240 and H.J.Res. 76, to suspend certain navigation and inspection laws pertaining to the operation of vessels operated by the War Department and the merchant marine (pp. 2882-3). These measures will now be sent to the President.

10. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Agreed to House amendments to S. 918, to establish an Office of Selective Service Records to liquidate the Selective Service System following the termination of its functions on Mar. 31, 1947, and to preserve and service the selective-service records (pp. 2879-80). This bill will now be sent to the President.

11. COMMODITY EXCHANGE. Received from this Department the final report of an investigation by the Commodity Exchange Authority of the recent decline in the cotton market and suggesting possible remedies to prevent a repetition (p. 287).

12. FLOOD CONTROL. Received Calif. Legislature resolutions urging appropriations for the construction of flood-control projects in Merced County, Calif. and on the San Joaquin River (p. 2876).

13. AUDIT REPORT. Received from GAO the audit reports of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation for the fiscal years 1945 and 1946 (p. 2876).

14. PUBLIC LANDS. Agreed to a resolution granting the Public Lands Committee additional time (until May 31, 1947) to make its final report on investigation of the administration of public lands during the 79th Cong. (p. 2880).

15. NATIONAL DEFENSE INVESTIGATION. Agreed to a resolution granting the National Defense Investigation Committee an additional \$150,000 to conduct investigations (p. 2911).

16. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Sen. Morse, Oreg., spoke in favor of continuing the development of power, reclamation, flood control, and soil conservation projects in the Pacific Northwest, and inserted resolutions from Portland, Oreg. on the subject (pp. 2911-13).

17. RECESSED until Mon., Mar. 31 (p. 2915).

## BILLS INTRODUCED

18. GRANT LANDS. S. 991, by Sen. Young, N.Dak., to provide for the settlement of certain parts of Alaska by war veterans. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 2877).
19. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM. S. 998, by Sen. Pepper, Fla., to provide additional funds for the fiscal year 1947 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act. To Appropriations Committee. (p. 2877).
20. PERSONNEL; VETERANS. S. 999, by Sen. Cain, Wash., to amend the Veterans' Preference Act with respect to preference accorded in Federal employment to disabled veterans. To Civil Service Committee. Remarks of author. (pp. 2878-9.)  
H.R. 2844, by Rep. Rees, Kans., to amend the Veterans' Preference Act by removing therefrom certain inequities. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 2931.)
21. ROADS. H.R. 2838, by Rep. Cunningham, Iowa, to amend the act entitled "An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes." To Public Works Committee. (p.2931.)  
H.R. 2840, by Rep. Wigglesworth, Mass., relating to the assumption of contractual obligations by the Federal Government to make grants-in-aid with respect to Federal-aid highways and roads. To Public Works Committee. (p.2931.)
22. RECLAMATION. H.R. 2841, by Rep. Barrett, Wyo., to authorize the construction of certain Federal reclamation works in the upper basin of the Colo. River. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 2931.)
23. APPROPRIATIONS. H.R. 3849, by Rep. Taber, N.Y., making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. To Appropriations Committee. (p. 2931.)
24. LANDS. H.R. 2852, by Rep. Morton, Ky., to provide for the addition of certain surplus Government lands to the Otter Creek Recreational Demonstration Area, Ky. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 2931.)
25. INVENTORIES. H.R. 2847, by Rep. Weichel, Ohio, to provide for examination and investigation of inventories of Government-owned property. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments. (p. 2931.) Remarks of author (p. 2919).

## ITEMS IN APPENDIX

26. SUGAR. Speech in the House by Rep. Gamble, N.Y., criticizing this Department's regulation prohibiting importation of Cuban sirups and allowing jellies, etc. to be imported from Cuba (pp. A1416-7).
27. WAR POWERS. Speech in the House by Rep. Miller, Nebr., opposing continuation of wartime controls (pp. A1419-20).
28. FLOOD CONTROL; ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Schwabe, Okla., inserted a constituent's letter and a newspaper article criticizing the use of flood-control funds for building power plants (pp. A1415-6).
29. FOREIGN RELIEF. Several remarks and insertions on aid to Greece and Turkey (pp. A1413, A1414, A1426, A1429-30).
30. PRICES. Sen. Murray, Mont., inserted a Washington Post editorial, "Price Makers" (p. A1423).



31. EDUCATION. Sen. Hill, Ala., inserted his address before the Ala. Education Assoc., "The Crisis in American Education" (pp. A1420-2).
32. UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES. Rep. Thomas, N.J., inserted J. Edgar Hoover's (FBI) statement on Un-American activities (pp. A1409-12).

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COMMITTEE-HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for Mar. 31: S. Agriculture, wool prices; H. Appropriations, Agricultural appropriation bill (ex.); S. Foreign Relations, aid to Greece and Turkey; S. Finance, International Trade Organization; H. Public Lands homesteading by veterans in Alaska.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 113 Adm. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised routinely, of developments on any particular bill.

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we are now experiencing. That is the difficulty we always experience when we make an announcement at half past four in the afternoon as to what the plan is.

Would the Senator from California like to complete his speech now, or would he prefer to continue on Monday?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I am perfectly agreeable to finishing now. I am not sure that I would have a larger audience on Monday than I have now. I am perfectly willing to continue.

Mr. WHERRY. I wish the RECORD to show that I should like to comply with the distinguished Senator's request. I agree with every word he has said.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. Would the Senator be willing to resume his speech on Monday, so that the Senate may take a recess at this time? If there is any question as to responsibility on the part of the acting majority leader, I will say for the RECORD that at the request of the minority leader I am acting in his place, and I will take full responsibility for requesting a recess at this time in order that the Senator from California may be heard at a later date.

Mr. WHERRY. I wish to cooperate with Senators who are interested in the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Lillenthal, and if it is agreeable to the distinguished Senator from California I shall move in a few moments a recess until Monday. There is some other business to be taken up at this time.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrell, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled joint resolution (H. J. Res. 159) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

#### TERMINATION OF WAR POWERS AND CONTROLS UNDER SECOND WAR POWERS ACT—ADDITIONAL CONFEREES

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, Senate bill 931, to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act, is now in conference. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] be appointed additional conferees on the part of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Chair appoints the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] additional conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### AMENDMENTS TO SENATE RULES

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. BROOKS. I ask unanimous consent to present for immediate consideration four resolutions which were unanimously approved by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator may proceed.

Mr. BROOKS. From the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report an original resolution, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 100) reported by Mr. Brooks from the Committee on Rules and Administration, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, relating to the printing of papers, be, and it is hereby, amended by striking out the words "Committee on Printing", where they occur in paragraphs 1 and 2, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Committee on Rules and Administration."

*Resolved*, That rule XXXIV of said standing rules, providing for the regulation of the Senate wing of the Capitol, be, and it is hereby, amended by striking out, in the first line of paragraph 2, the words "Committee on Rules" and in lieu thereof inserting the words "Committee on Rules and Administration."

*Resolved*, That the resolution of the Senate of January 6, 1898, relating to marble busts of Vice Presidents, included in the Standing Orders of the Senate, as shown on page 114 of the Senate Manual for 1945, be, and it is hereby, amended by striking out the words "Committee on the Library" and in lieu thereof inserting "Committee on Rules and Administration."

*Resolved*, That Senate Resolution 77, relating to payments from the contingent fund of the Senate in connection with inquiries and investigations, agreed to June 28, 1945, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out, where they occur in said resolution, the words "Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate" and in lieu thereof inserting the words "Committee on Rules and Administration."

#### PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON LABOR RELATIONS PROGRAM

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 93, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 93), submitted by Mr. TAFT on March 12, 1947, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act, approved March 1, 1907, the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to have printed for its use 1,000 additional copies of the hearings held before said committee during the Eightieth Congress on bills and joint resolutions relative to the labor relations program.

#### INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES FOR INVESTIGATION OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 89, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 89), submitted by Mr. BREWSTER on February 28, 1947, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the limit of expenditures under Senate Resolution 71, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, agreed to March 1,

1941, and resolutions supplemental thereto and amendatory thereof, including Senate Resolution 46, Eightieth Congress, first session, agreed to January 22, 1947 (relating to the investigation of the national defense program), is hereby increased by \$150,000.

#### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION—NOMINATION OF DAVID E. LILIENTHAL

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of David E. Lillenthal to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator in order to place something in the RECORD or to make an explanation, but I do not wish to lose the floor.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator will not lose the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield for a moment?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate reconvenes on Monday, the distinguished Senator from California may have the floor in executive session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I think the Senator was in the process of making one of the best-reasoned speeches I have heard on the floor of the Senate in this session of Congress, and I wish to give him my very sincere commendation for the contribution which I think he is making to the Lillenthal case. I hope that at the opening of the session on Monday, when the Senator takes the floor again, he will summarize for the benefit of the Senate the major points which he has made in his speech, because I think he will find that if the other Members of the Senate take the time really to grasp the implications of his speech it will have a good effect on the Senate.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I thank the Senator.

#### CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Mr. MORSE. I wish to take only a minute or two to call attention to a very serious situation which exists in the Pacific Northwest, about which I shall have much to say as the Eightieth Congress progresses. I refer to the development of the power resources of the Pacific Northwest; to the reclamation program, soil conservation, and the flood-control program; to the whole question of preserving national wealth and supporting projects which will create new national wealth, which will provide employment, with resulting tax dollars, without which we cannot reduce the enormous national debt which is threatening the stability of our country.

I am very much concerned about actions which are being taken on the House side in regard to appropriations, as those actions affect the job which ought to be done of providing for wealth-creating projects, for which increased appropriations are required. So far as my record in the Eightieth Congress is concerned, I intend to serve notice from my side of the Senate as to the type of action which is



being taken on the House side with relation to wealth-creating developments in the Pacific Northwest. I want the people of the Pacific Northwest to know at all times where the responsibility rests for this action. I feel that as a result of the action taken in the Eightieth Congress, great projects which are needed for the development of that section of the country, and, for that matter, for the benefit of the economy of the entire Nation, are being thwarted.

The responsibility in the last analysis must rest upon the majority party in the Eightieth Congress, which happens to be the Republican Party. I want the people of the Pacific Northwest to know that as the campaign of 1948 starts, because if my party becomes responsible for stifling and preventing the development of needed and wealth-producing projects, then it is not entitled to the votes of the people of the Northwest in the 1948 campaign; and, in my judgment, it will not win the campaign in 1948 without the votes of the Northwest.

I shall put the economic welfare of my country at all times above any political advantage to my party. By so doing I shall serve my party best, because if it has to learn the hard way, if it has to learn that once the American people begin to realize the effect of that program on the economy of this country it cannot go forward with the type of fiscal policy which I think the House is giving every indication that it intends to follow, I want to help to bring that realization about.

I hope that my party will come to its senses and appreciate the necessity of going forward with these wealth-creating projects and understand the importance of separating in the national budget items which concern the administration of government, with regard to which I think we can make drastic cuts and great economies, and should make them, and avoid making cuts in appropriations for such important projects as McNary Dam, Foster Creek, Hungry Horse, and the reclamation projects in Washington and Oregon and the Pacific Northwest in their totality, including the flood-control program in the Willamette Valley.

Mr. President, I say that if my party cannot see the importance of going forward with those projects, then it does not deserve the votes of the people of Washington and Oregon in the 1948 campaign. In that campaign I shall not hesitate to place the responsibility for any loss that is suffered by that section of the country because of the fiscal policies of the Republican Party in the Eightieth Congress.

So, Mr. President, I now introduce into the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, resolutions adopted by the Council of the City of Portland, Oreg., in regard to the need for the development of greater power resources in that section of the country in order to meet the great industrial needs of the Pacific Northwest. I ask to have the resolutions printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF OREGON,  
COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH,

City of Portland, ss:

I, Will E. Gibson, auditor of the city of Portland, do hereby certify that I have compared the following copy of Resolution 23191, urging the Eightieth Congress of the United States to approve appropriations sufficient to construct additional electric power projects on the Columbia River and its tributaries with a generating capacity, by November 1, 1949, of 318,000 kilowatts over and above the 745,000 kilowatts of generating units now on order, and with a generating capacity of 1,565,000 kilowatts by November 1, 1953, and to make these necessary appropriations available, as rapidly as possible, to the Corps of United States Army engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, to the end that generators sufficient to supply 1,565,000 kilowatts of power by 1953 may be constructed, with the original thereof, and that the same is a full, true, and correct transcript of such original Resolution 23191 and of the whole thereof as the same appears on file and of record in my office, and in my care and custody.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the city of Portland affixed this 21st day of March 1947.

[SEAL]

WILL E. GIBSON,

Auditor of the City of Portland.

By ELBERT G. ROFF,

Deputy.

"Resolution 23191

"Whereas additional multiple-purpose projects must be constructed on the Columbia River and its tributaries to maintain future supplies of electric power sufficient to maintain continued industrial, agricultural, and utility development in the Pacific Northwest; and

"Whereas the Federal Government, through congressional action, has assumed responsibility for the construction of such projects and existing generating capacity in the Northwest has already been fully utilized and present transmission lines of the Bonneville Power Administration are already approaching conditions of full load so that additional power cannot be delivered to load centers on these transmission lines; and

"Whereas the construction of adequate power generating and transmission facilities is necessary to a strong regional economy and to the further development of the State of Oregon, and particularly to the industrial growth of the city of Portland, Oreg., and the area adjacent thereto; and

"Whereas new Federal generating capacity in the amount of 318,000 kilowatts over and above the 745,000 kilowatts of generating units now on order will be required between now and November 1, 1949, to meet the present critical power supply problem and 1,565,000 kilowatts will be required to meet anticipated needs by November 1, 1953; and

"Whereas transmission line materials and equipment are still critically short in supply and an additional transmission line is needed to serve the heavy and immediate load of electric power required to meet the steadily increasing power demands of the Portland metropolitan area and Willamette Valley: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Council of the City of Portland, Oreg., That the Eightieth Congress of the United States be urged to approve appropriations sufficient to construct additional electric power projects on the Columbia River and its tributaries with a generating capacity, by November 1, 1949, of 318,000 kilowatts over and above the 745,000 kilowatts of generating units now on order, and with a generating capacity of 1,565,000 kilowatts by November 1, 1953, and to make these necessary appropriations available as rapidly as possible to the Corps of United States Army engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, to the end that generators sufficient to supply

1,565,000 kilowatts of power by 1953 may be constructed; and be it further—

"Resolved, That the request of the Bonneville Power Administration now pending before the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives for appropriations for backbone transmission facilities be made available to the Bonneville Power Administration on an annual and continuing basis which will be adequate to enable it to provide a means for the delivery of the necessary additional power to load centers in the region; and be it further—

"Resolved, That in view of the public-agency preference of the Bonneville Act, the planning and subsequent appropriations for generation and backbone transmission of Federal power be based on careful engineering and commercial studies of the present and future needs of the Northwest region and that each regional load center in this region be provided with needed power facilities by the Federal agencies regardless of the ownership of the power-distributing agencies having the responsibility for providing service to the public in the regional load centers; and be it further—

"Resolved, That the transmission line materials and equipment needed to construct the proposed 230-kilovolt line between Bonneville and Troutdale, which line is necessary to serve the steadily increasing power demands of the Portland metropolitan area and the Willamette Valley, be given priority and the 1948 appropriation be augmented so as to enable this transmission line to be constructed and in service not later than December of 1949; and be it further—

"Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be sent to the Honorable JOHN TABER, chairman, House Appropriations Committee; the Honorable ROBERT F. JONES, chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee of the Interior Department; Senator GUY CORDON; Senator WAYNE MORSE; and Hon. HOMER D. ANGELL.

"Adopted by the council March 20, 1947.

"WILL GIBSON,

"Auditor of the City of Portland."

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, before my friends in the House of Representatives proceed as we understand they intend to proceed—at least, judging from the reports appearing in the press—to take action regarding this feature of the Federal budget, I hope they will stop, look, and listen to the people of the Northwest and to their need for these projects.

Mr. President, I also submit, and ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks, resolutions on the same problem, which have been adopted by the Central Labor Council of the city of Portland, Oreg., and vicinity.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL OF

PORTLAND AND VICINITY,

Portland, Oreg., March 4, 1947.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,

United States Senator,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

Dear SENATOR MORSE: The following resolution, which is self-explanatory, was adopted by unanimous vote of the Central Labor Council, of Portland, Oreg., at the last regular meeting held February 24, 1947:

"Whereas the critical power shortage in the Pacific Northwest requires the construction of additional transmission lines to areas, the power supply of which is dangerous deficient; and

"Whereas the continued operation and maintenance of the Federal transmission



system under the jurisdiction of the Bonneville Power Administration is an absolute necessity if the power loads of the Northwest are to be met; and

"Whereas the continued industrial, agricultural, and economic development of the Pacific Northwest is dependent to a large degree upon the availability of an adequate supply of low-cost hydroelectric power at points where power is needed; and

"Whereas a determined effort is being made in various quarters to force an increase of the wholesale rate of \$17.50 per kilowatt-year now charged by the Bonneville Power Administration, in spite of the fact that it has been fully demonstrated that the project will pay all costs at the present \$17.50 rate with many millions surplus to the Government besides: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Central Labor Council does hereby go on record as favoring the appropriation of funds for the Bonneville Power Administration, Corps of Engineers, and the Bureau of Reclamation in amounts sufficient to permit operation and maintenance of existing Federal generating plants and transmission system, the development of new generation and the extension of the transmission system so as not to retard the economic growth of the Pacific Northwest and the creation of new opportunities and new jobs; and be it further

"Resolved, That we earnestly protest any increase in the present Bonneville wholesale rates since such increase would deprive the Northwest of the only natural advantage it now enjoys to at least partially compensate for the discriminating freight rates and other disadvantages it suffers; and be it further

"Resolved, That this resolution be sent to President Harry Truman, the Oregon delegation in the United States Congress, American Federation of Labor, Building and Construction Trades Department, State Federation of Labor urging their endorsement and support."

Sincerely,

GUST ANDERSON,  
Secretary.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I close this part of my remarks by saying again that in the 1948 campaign I wish to be in the position I was in during the 1946 campaign, when I went before the voters in a number of the States of the Union and told them that in my judgment if really wanted to have sound economy stability of the United States, if they really wanted to have sound economy in Government, insofar as eliminating wasteful expenditures from the administrative side of Government was concerned, then they should put Republicans in the Congress of the United States. In the 1948 campaign I wish to be in a position to make the same arguments to the voters. But I serve notice on my party today that if they go forward with the type of fiscal policy which I think is emanating from the House of Representatives—at least, insofar as I am able to judge from the reports appearing in the press—I will not hesitate in 1948 to point out that what my party should do is turn out of office those Republicans who are guilty of supporting that type of fiscal policy.

Mr. President, I return for a moment to my previous remarks, so as to make my position perfectly clear, because I do not wish it to be misunderstood. I wish it clearly understood that in the 1948 campaign I shall be fighting for the Republican Party; but in that campaign I will not hold any brief for any Republican who seeks to thwart the de-

velopment of these great wealth-creating projects which I think are so vital to the West and; being vital to the West, are also vital to the economic stability of the entire Nation.

#### GALLUP POLL ON THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN FOR AID

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, first let me say that I endorse the statements which have just been made by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]; and at an early date, when more time is available, I shall wish to comment on that subject myself.

Mr. President, I was interested to read this morning's Gallup poll report on public reactions to the President's proposals for Greece and Turkey. A careful reading of the poll reveals some interesting facts regarding the attitudes of the American public, and it is worth our attention.

The outstanding fact which emerges, of course, is that the public has not yet had sufficient information to enable it to form a consistent opinion. Thus, while a small majority of those polled favor the President's plan for aid to Greece and Turkey, it is clear that they do so for humanitarian purposes, and that they strongly oppose those features of it which involve military intervention or smack of imperialism.

While it is clear that they are willing to make personal sacrifices to aid those who have suffered from the war's devastation, it is equally clear that they would favor giving such aid through the agency of the United Nations.

These are exactly the sentiments which impelled the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] and myself to introduce a substitute resolution which, while making full aid immediately available, would call upon the United Nations to set up an organization immediately to handle and distribute this aid on a humanitarian basis.

I should like to point out that this poll was taken immediately after the President's speech, when only one side of the argument had been presented, and before the public had ample time to reflect on its implications.

Mr. President, I therefore ask unanimous consent to have the Gallup poll to which I have referred printed in entirety in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the poll was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### THE GALLUP POLL—56 PERCENT SUPPORT TRUMAN PLAN FOR GREEK AID

(By George Gallup, director, American Institute of Public Opinion)

PRINCETON, N. J., March 27.—The first complete national survey of public opinion on aid to Greece shows that President Truman's program has substantial backing from the American people.

Their view is shown in the following vote among people who have heard or read about the issue of aid to Greece:

"Do you approve or disapprove of the bill asking for \$250,000,000 to aid Greece?"

Aid to Greece		Percent
Yes.....	56	
No.....	32	
No opinion.....	12	

On the proposed \$150,000,000 aid to Turkey the poll finds the following vote:

Aid to Turkey		Percent
Yes.....	49	
No.....	36	
No opinion.....	15	

In short, aid to Greece is favored by nearly 2 to 1 and aid to Turkey by about 1½ to 1, at this stage of developments on the issue. Further debate and discussion may alter sentiment.

In probing opinion the Institute covered many aspects of the issue, using a multiple-question technique. A comprehensive ballot was used in the interviewing of voters, their opinions being drawn out by a series of questions dealing with the Greek and Turkish problems.

#### FINDINGS ARE LISTED

Among the significant findings were the following:

1. Mr. Truman's speech to Congress asking for \$400,000,000 to help Greece and Turkey made a great impression on the American people. More than three out of every four so far say they have heard or read about his speech.

2. While approving Mr. Truman's general policy, the majority express regret that the problem of Greece was not put up to the United Nations in the beginning.

Most voters recognize the reasons why the United Nations was bypassed, but they have faith in the United Nations and under ideal circumstances would have preferred the United Nations to handle the controversy.

3. The majority of Americans are not afraid that the proposed stand in Greece and Turkey will lead to war.

On the contrary, the general feeling is that a strong stand which shows Russia that we are not bluffing will, in the long run, improve the chances of a European peace settlement.

#### AGAINST APEASEMENT

The viewpoint of the majority is well expressed in the comments of a Philadelphia office manager, one of thousands of voters questioned in the poll. His statement sums up the typical attitude as follows:

"If we let Russia get away with her aggressive policy she'll start reaching out for more and more and then we're bound to have a war on our hands. Dictators never know when to stop if you appease them.

"I think that putting our foot down now at the risk of war is more likely to bring lasting peace than giving in to the Russians."

4. The people are being fairly hard-headed in their attitude toward money for Greece and Turkey. They're willing to see aid given, but they want American experts sent over to supervise the uses to which the money will be put.

The administration's plan to send such experts is approved by a vote of approximately 8-to-1.

5. The country is anxious, however, to avoid military involvement of any kind in Greece.

This is shown when voters were asked whether they favor sending American military advisers to train the Greek and Turkish armies. The replies were an overwhelming "no."

Early this week Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the United States would send no troops to Greece.

#### NOT AN ISOLATED INCIDENT

6. There is a very widespread feeling that the so-called Truman doctrine will have to apply to other nations if they get themselves in the same fix as Greece.

In short, the public seems aware that our stepping into Greece may prove anything but an isolated incident, and that we might have to repeat the process in other nations



where free government is considered threatened.

7. The only major point on which the public does not seem to be clear is whether the Governments of Greece and Turkey truly have the backing of a majority in those countries.

More than half say they don't know whether the Turkish Government is backed by the people, and about 4 in every 10 say they don't know whether the present Greek Government has the support of a majority of Greeks.

Those Americans who venture an opinion are inclined to think the Grecian and Turkish Governments are supported by a majority of citizens. But the poll clearly indicates that a very large section of the American public is looking to the State Department and other sources for more light on the question.

8. Eighteen months after the ending of World War II the country continues to be anti-isolationist in its sentiments.

When asked whether we should take a strong stand in Europe, the voters indicate a 2 to 1 preference for a positive role across the Atlantic.

#### SUMMARY OF ANSWERS

Following is a summary of the survey questions and answers in addition to those given in the beginning of this report. The institute is continuing its study of public opinion on the Greece-Turkey issue and will continue its reports at periodic intervals until the issue is settled by a vote of Congress.

"What do you think are the chief reasons for helping Greece and Turkey?"

Principal reasons given by voters: (1) To check communism and stop Russia; (2) Greece is starving, needs food, needs help; (3) to strengthen America's position and keep peace.

"Can you tell me what are the chief reasons against helping Greece and Turkey?"

Principal reasons given: (1) It might lead to war; (2) it would cost too much; we can't afford it; (3) we might forfeit all possibility of Russia's friendship.

"Would you favor sending American civilian experts over to Greece to help supervise the uses to which this money will be put?"

Yes.....	83
No.....	14
No opinion.....	3

The same question was asked concerning Turkey, with virtually the same results—77 percent in favor, 17 percent opposed, and 6 percent no opinion.

"Would you favor sending American military advisers to train the Greek Army?"

Yes.....	37
No.....	54
No opinion.....	9

"Would you favor sending them to train the Turkish Army?"

Yes.....	33
No.....	55
No opinion.....	12

"Why do you think this problem was not turned over to the United Nations to handle?"

Principal reasons given by voters: (1) The UN is too slow, speed is needed here; (2) the UN is not equipped to handle the problem, not ready to meet such issues, has no money to spend and no police force; (3) Russia would use her veto to prevent any action on Greece.

However, 56 percent indicated disapproval of bypassing the UN completely, while 25 per-

cent approved and 19 percent gave no opinion.

"Do you think that lending money to aid Greece and Turkey is or is not likely to get us into war?"

Is likely.....	30
Is not likely.....	54
No opinion.....	16

"Do you think the present Greek Government has the backing of the majority—that is, more than half—of the Greek people?"

Yes.....	33
No.....	25
No opinion.....	42

"Do you think the present Turkish Government has the backing of the majority—that is, more than half—of the Turkish people?"

Yes.....	34
No.....	14
No opinion.....	52

"Suppose other nations find themselves in the same fix as Greece. Do you think the United States will have to do something about it?"

Yes.....	68
No.....	20
No opinion.....	12

"Generally speaking, should the United States take a strong stand in European affairs, or should we try to get out of European affairs?"

Take strong stand.....	58
Get out.....	32
No opinion.....	10

#### TERMINATION OF WAR POWERS AND CONTROLS UNDER SECOND WAR POWERS ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT (H. DOC. 25)

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on the bill (S. 931) to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act, and ask unanimous consent that it be printed and lie on the table.

There being no objection, the conference report was received, ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 931) to extend certain powers of the President under Title III of the Second War Powers Act, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"That this Act shall be cited as the 'First Decontrol Act of 1947.'

"SEC. 2. That the Congress hereby declares that it is vital to a free economy and full production in the United States that all emergency controls and war powers under the Second War Powers Act be removed except in certain limited instances.

"The Congress further declares that in each such limited instance the authority for such emergency controls and war powers should not be exercised by the grant of broad, general war powers but should be granted by restrictive, specific legislation.

"SEC. 3. For the purpose of liquidating existing emergency controls and war powers

and for the purpose of affording further opportunity for the appropriate committees of the Congress to consider specific legislation granting restricted authority in limited instances, Title XV, section 1501, of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, approved March 27, 1942, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1501. Except as otherwise provided by statute enacted during the first session of the Eightieth Congress on or before the date this section as amended takes effect, Titles I, II, III, IV, V, VII, and XIV of this Act and the amendments to existing law made by such titles shall remain in force only until March 31, 1947, except that such Title III, and the amendments to existing law made by such title, shall remain in force until June 30, 1947, for the following purposes: (a) Allocations of cinchona bark and cinchona alkaloids, manilla (abaca) fiber and cordage, agave fiber and cordage, tin and tin products, antimony and streptomycin; (b) allocations limited to control of production for export of tractors; (c) allocations of the use of transportation equipment and facilities by rail carriers; (d) allocations of materials or facilities for export which are required to expand the production in foreign countries of materials critically needed in the United States; (e) allocations of materials or facilities which are certified by the Secretaries of State and Commerce as necessary to meet international commitments: *Provided*, That any materials or facilities which were not being allocated on March 24, 1947, shall not be allocated hereafter under the provisions of such Title III: *Provided further*, That the two Houses of Congress by concurrent resolution or the President may designate an earlier time for the termination of any power of allocation under such title: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to continue beyond March 31, 1947, any authority to allocate sugar, rubber, or the derivatives thereof. After the amendments made by any such title cease to be in force, any provisions of law amended thereby (except subsection (a) of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to expedite national defense, and for other purposes", approved June 28, 1940, as amended by the Act of May 31, 1941) shall be in full force and effect as though this Act had not been enacted."

And the House agree to the same.

ALEXANDER WILEY,  
FORREST C. DONNELL,  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER,  
J. HOWARD McGRATH,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

EARL C. MICHENER,  
RAYMOND S. SPRINGER,  
EDWARD J. DEVITT,  
FRANCIS E. WALTER,  
FADJO CRAVENS,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

#### RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, as I understand the parliamentary situation, the Senate is now in executive session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. By unanimous consent at noon on Monday the distinguished junior Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] will have the privilege of the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] to recommit the nominations with instructions.



in a planned, organized, and sustained effort did bring about the desired result.

It is appropriate, in planning our campaign against this enemy, that we keep in mind the words of the wise Hippocrates, father of medicine and namer of the disease.

The art of medicine—

He says—

has from the earliest ages contained everything in itself, a principle as well as a method, by means of which, in more spacious times, many beautiful discoveries have been made; the rest will yet be found out if capable investigators, knowing what has already been achieved, commence their research from that point. (Neuburger, Max, History of Medicine, London, Frowde, Oxford, 1910. Vol. 1, p. 132.)

Seventeen million people in this country alone, now living and in health, will die of cancer unless the problem is solved and solved quickly. The chance of saving these lives is slight under present conditions, the work being without central organization and hampered in many cases by lack of funds. Will \$50,000,000, with a coordinated effort of the best scientific minds, give us the answer? No one can say. Our chances of finding the answer, however, will be tremendously increased. Fifty dollars is not too much to pay for a good chance of saving 17 lives. Then why not fifty million for 17,000,000 lives?

#### X. WHY THE EMPHASIS ON CANCER AND NOT ON OTHER DISEASES?

It has been suggested, and will be suggested again, that we should attack, rather than cancer, any of several other diseases such as heart disease, the common cold, and tuberculosis. But heart disease, so frequently listed as a cause of death, is seldom really a disease of the heart but rather an effect of innumerable possible causes ranging from obesity to overexertion. The study of its cause and cure, therefore, would require effort over a field even wider than that of cancer, and to be useful, would be obliged to produce hundreds of answers—one to each possible cause—while it is quite possible that the cancer problem may be taken care of by the isolation of one or two causative agents. The seriousness of the common cold is beginning to be appreciated and it is well that it should be. Though never, I believe, directly the cause of death, it opens the door to many types of infection that may be permanently damaging or fatal. Economically, it is of prime importance as the principal cause of employee time lost from work. Yet I submit that it is not an enemy worthy of comparison with cancer, which so frequently gives its victim a year of torture and slow wasting into death. Tuberculosis is a formidable enough disease to warrant any expenditure of effort, but does not now need the type of thorough study proposed for cancer, simply because the basic facts of tuberculosis are known, and encouraging progress is being made in its treatment and cure, and still more important, in its prevention.

It may be proposed also that we keep the project of a thorough, coordinated

study of cancer, but include one or more of the other diseases mentioned, as joint aims. That notion reminds me of the man who flung himself upon his horse and rode madly off in all directions. If anything can ever be safely prophesied of future discoveries, it can be prophesied that the projected cancer research will produce great numbers of discoveries in medicine, chemistry, biology, and physics, that we could not now call to mind as at all likely in this connection. It may well be that some of the discoveries will be of tremendous importance in the treatment or prevention of heart disease, colds, or tuberculosis. But we must not handicap a tremendous effort at research by pointing to two or more different mountain peaks and then shouting encouragingly to our climbers, "Excelsior."

#### XI. EXISTING AGENCIES OF GOVERNMENT NOT ENOUGH

It may reasonably be asked why it is not contemplated in this bill, as in similar bills that have been offered, that the work specified be done by or under the direction of such institutions as the United States Public Health Service and under it the National Cancer Institute and the National Advisory Cancer Council. What I wish is an agency free of the geographical, political, and financial limitations of the United States Public Health Service—an independent coordinating agency, in a position to deal with foreign government agencies, scientific societies, and individuals. I wish also an agency free to hire anyone anywhere in the world, either to join in researches here or to continue researches elsewhere, to the end of supplying information of value, not only to the United States but to the whole world. This is a world question, not a local one, and we are hampering our project unnecessarily if we give it to an advisory council and a subagency. The cancer research program's budget should not be within the budget of the Public Health Service, nor its widespread operations subjected to the administrative control of that agency. What we need is a new start—an independent momentum.

#### XII. CONCLUSION

To sum up, what we need is total warfare against cancer—fundamental research in biology, physics, chemistry, medicine, on any question that offers the slightest hope of a connection with the subject of cancer; practical direct study of cancer itself, in animals and in human beings, with pooling and tabulating results; and constant widespread publicity to keep doctors informed of the latest results of researches, and to bring home to possible cancer victims the vital importance of early diagnosis and prompt treatment. Making this effort, we will greatly improve the chances of living for 17,000,000 Americans now doomed, and the chances for our children and grandchildren to live out their lives to a peaceful death of old age. And, however this chance may work out, for our \$50,000,000 we may be confident of receiving at least \$50,000,000 worth of incidental discoveries in varied scientific fields, making life safer, happier, and richer for America and for all the world.

### Extending Certain Powers of the President Under Title III of the Second War Powers Act

SPEECH  
OF

HON. A. L. MILLER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 27, 1947

The House had under consideration the bill (S. 931) to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, I understood from the gentleman from Alabama that the Senate bill was far more restrictive and extended less of the War Powers Act than we propose to do here in the House. Is that correct?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. The Senate bill has a different approach. I think it is a 90-day extension for all materials and services now being allocated, so in that regard it is a broader bill than the House bill.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The gentleman from Alabama said it was a more restrictive bill. If so, I was certainly going to go along with the Senate. I can say that to the gentleman because I have been one of the Members of this body that feel there have been too many regulations imposed upon the American people and that these building allocations that are presently in effect are holding up the construction of any type of building. The allocations of steel that were in effect on box-cars prevented the country from getting box cars. It has been only within the last 2 weeks that the powers that be have seen fit to let them make perhaps 10,000 cars a month, when they should have been making them 6 months ago, starting on 10,000 cars a month. United States Steel said they were in 98 percent of production. I just hope we do not continue these wartime controls when they are not necessary.

I spoke last year when the gentleman from Alabama was in the well of the House and asked him then how much longer we expected to continue the War Powers Act. He said, "I hope they can end by next March 21." Now we come in and ask for another extension. We did that with Selective Service. I am getting sick and tired of continuing all of these War Powers Acts. If there is any way under the sun to limit them, cut them off, or set a definite time for terminating them, I want to do it. I do not think we are doing it in this bill. The people want less regulations, not more. The way to quit regulations is to quit.

Mr. HALLECK. Of course the gentleman finds himself in a very considerable company of people around here who are as intent as he on doing that.



Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I doubt it.

Mr. HALLECK. Possibly the gentleman may doubt it but it still is the truth. They want to do away with unnecessary controls, regulations, and directives. Certainly we are moving in that direction. I think the committee has gone over this matter very carefully. I may say to the gentleman from Nebraska—possibly I did not make myself clear—that the Senate proposal may be more restrictive as to time but as to the number of commodities or articles or services to be included under these controls it is much broader than the House bill. Certainly I think the gentleman will agree with the gentleman from Indiana and the other members of the committee, together with the Senate committee. When they get this matter in conference they are not going to extend any control for which there cannot be shown to be an absolute necessity and desirability.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I have one more question I want to ask of someone. What is the termination date that is presently in the bill?

Mr. SPRINGER. The termination date provided in the bill on the items under III, which I mentioned in the second part of the statement I made, is December 31, 1947, and on building materials June 30, 1947.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. There is no way for further extension except by an act of Congress? The gentleman does not think that can be done by Executive order?

Mr. SPRINGER. I do not think so.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The gentleman is not sure about that?

Mr. SPRINGER. I am positive that it cannot be, because we have set out definitely the articles and the length of time which they may be extended.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. May I ask the chairman of the subcommittee this question: When the House conferees come back here with a bill written in conference, we will then have an opportunity finally to reexamine the entire bill?

Mr. SPRINGER. The gentleman is entirely correct.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. How many regulations will they take off as of the 31st of March? How many employees will be released by ending the controls under this bill? What economies will be made?

I am concerned because it is my firm belief that allocations and restrictions in the past has been keeping down construction and retarding reconversion in this country. Business cannot go forward if it must carry an extra load of regulations. I would like to know which titles go out—

Mr. SPRINGER. All of title 1, all of title 2, all of titles 4, 7, and 14 go out.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. What do those titles cover?

Mr. SPRINGER. Title I relates to transportation across to the Pentagon Building and to the Navy Department across the Potomac River. There is no necessity of that because the Interstate Commerce Commission has declined to

grant permission to the Capital Transit Co. to continue, and the two transit companies of Virginia are going to handle that problem.

Title No. 2 relates to the acquisition and disposition of property during the war. Certainly there is no necessity of that at this time, and it was so stated before the subcommittee.

Title No. 4 relates to the authority to make purchases by Federal Reserve Banks. That has been covered by other legislation which is permanent in character.

Title No. 5 relates to the navigation and inspection laws, the waiver of which we passed just a week ago on a bill reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries covering that particular item.

Title No. 7 refers to the activities in time of war and is specifically related to activities of members of draft boards and other kindred Government agencies with relation to political activities.

Title No. 14 relates to the utilization of vital war information by various agencies of Government by communicating that information to other agencies of the Government requesting it.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. We are making progress in getting rid of controls. The committee is to be complimented—I just hope no attempt is made for further extension when these dates end as intended in this bill—I trust also that personnel and appropriation for all these controls will end promptly.

I said: "Positively." And he said: "Then it looks as if we were going to throw away a lot of dough for nothing."

I asked him not to talk in parables and he said he wasn't trying to be parabolic at all, if that is the word, which I greatly doubt it.

"It seems that all anybody has to do to get money from us," he said, "is to threaten to go over to communism unless we kick in. It is getting to be the approved way of affecting a quick tap."

"We are going to have to buy off a lot of people if the idea gets around that we are always in the market. Heaven knows where it will end."

"But," I protested, "the threat of communism is real and actual in the world, I have just come from Latin-America and the Commies are making alarming inroads there, too. They are spreading their poisonous tentacles everywhere and—"

"And," interrupted Senator BREWSTER, "you think we can remove the poison from their tentacles with our money?"

"That's what these nations seem to be implying," I said. "The idea, as I get it, is that if we kick in with a few billions, or maybe trillions, they will not go Communist. It seems that nations with a few trillions of our dough are satisfied to struggle along with democracy."

"Well," replied Senator BREWSTER, "just think it over. If you knew you could touch somebody for \$100 every time you threatened to join the Elks, for instance, don't you think you might figure the touchee was pretty easy pickings?"

Senator BREWSTER said all we can really do in the long run for the other nations of the world is show them how to do things for themselves.

"How do you make paupers?" he asked. "By continually feeding them."

### Can We Buy Off the Communists?

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. DANIEL A. REED

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 28, 1947

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have just read with great interest an interview which Mr. George Dixon had with a very distinguished Member of Congress. The impelling logic with which an international problem was discussed is worth inserting in the RECORD.

Under leave to extend, I am inserting a portion of the article by Mr. George Dixon, which appeared in the Times-Herald, Friday, March 28, 1947, for the benefit of the membership of the House:

#### WASHINGTON SCENE

(By George Dixon)

I was pottering around the Capitol the other day, trying to learn how much we owed to a Grecian urn, when I bumped into Senator OWEN BREWSTER of Maine. He asked me if I could spare \$1,000,000.

I said I was a little short for the moment, having transferred all my ready money into cash, but that, just to satisfy an idle curiosity, what did he want with \$1,000,000.

"I want to change it into \$10 bills," he said, "so that if anybody comes up to me and says he is going to turn Communist unless I give him some money I can buy him off."

I said that was ridiculous; that you couldn't buy anybody not to become a Communist, and he said: "Are you sure?"

### The Crisis in American Education

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. LISTER HILL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 28 (legislative day of Monday, March 24), 1947

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I was scheduled to speak this morning before a meeting of the Alabama Education Association, at Birmingham, Ala., on the subject The Crisis in American Education. I was unable to be present at the meeting because of the pending business before the Senate, the question of the confirmation of the nomination of David E. Lilienthal to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission.

In my absence from the meeting my address was read by Mr. McClellan Vander Veer, the distinguished editor of the Birmingham Age-Herald. I ask unanimous consent to have the address printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

We live today in the air age. We are entering the atomic age. We realize only dimly, and fearfully, the wonders of atomic energy, of jet propelled aircraft faster than sound, of radar which literally gives man eyes to see in the dark.

We think of these things today almost entirely in terms of war. To most of us atomic energy means the bomb dropped on



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## EXTENSION OF TITLE III OF SECOND WAR POWERS ACT

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Mr. WILEY, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

### CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE BILL (S. 931) TO EXTEND CERTAIN POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT UNDER TITLE III OF THE SECOND WAR POWERS ACT

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MARCH 28 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1947.—Ordered to be printed

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The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 931) to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

*That this Act shall be cited as the "First Decontrol Act of 1947."*

*SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that it is vital to a free economy and full production in the United States that all emergency controls and war powers under the Second War Powers Act be removed except in certain limited instances.*

*The Congress further declares that in each such limited instance the authority for such emergency controls and war powers should not be exercised by the grant of broad, general war powers but should be granted by restrictive, specific legislation.*

*SEC. 3. For the purpose of liquidating existing emergency controls and war powers and for the purpose of affording further opportunity for the appropriate committees of the Congress to consider specific legislation granting restricted authority in limited instances, title XV, section 1501, of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, approved March 27, 1942, as amended, is amended to read as follows:*

*"SEC. 1501. Except as otherwise provided by statute enacted during the first session of the Eightieth Congress on or before the date this section as amended takes effect, titles I, II, III, IV, V, VII, and XIV of this Act and the amendments to existing law made by such titles shall remain in force only until March 31, 1947, except that such title III, and the amendments to existing law made by such title, shall remain in force until June 30, 1947, for the following purposes: (a) Allocations of cinchona*

bark and cinchona alkaloids, manila (abaca) fiber and cordage, agave fiber and cordage, tin and tin products, antimony and streptomycin; (b) allocations limited to control of production for export of tractors; (c) allocations of the use of transportation equipment and facilities by rail carriers; (d) allocations of materials or facilities for export which are required to expand the production in foreign countries of materials critically needed in the United States; (e) allocations of materials or facilities which are certified by the Secretaries of State and Commerce as necessary to meet international commitments: *Provided, That any materials or facilities which were not being allocated on March 24, 1947, shall not be allocated hereafter under the provisions of such title III: Provided further, That the two Houses of Congress by concurrent resolution or the President may designate an earlier time for the termination of any power of allocation under such title: Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to continue beyond March 31, 1947, any authority to allocate sugar, rubber, or the derivatives thereof. After the amendments made by any such title cease to be in force, any provisions of law amended thereby (except subsection (a) of section 2 of the Act entitled 'An Act to expedite national defense, and for other purposes', approved June 28, 1940, as amended by the Act of May 31, 1941) shall be in full force and effect as though this Act had not been enacted.'*

And the House agree to the same.

ALEXANDER WILEY,  
FORREST C. DONNELL,  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER,  
J. HOWARD McGRATH,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

EARL C. MICHENER,  
RAYMOND S. SPRINGER,  
EDWARD J. DEVITT,  
FRANCIS E. WALTER,  
FADJO CRAVENS,

*Managers on the Part of the House of Representatives.*









## EXTENSION OF TITLE III OF SECOND WAR POWERS ACT

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MARCH 29, 1947.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. SPRINGER, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

### CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany S. 931]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 931) to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

*That this Act shall be cited as the "First Decontrol Act of 1947".*

*SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that it is vital to a free economy and full production in the United States that all emergency controls and war powers under the Second War Powers Act be removed except in certain limited instances.*

*The Congress further declares that in each such limited instance the authority for such emergency controls and war powers should not be exercised by the grant of broad, general war powers but should be granted by restrictive, specific legislation.*

*SEC. 3. For the purpose of liquidating existing emergency controls and war powers and for the purpose of affording further opportunity for the appropriate committees of the Congress to consider specific legislation granting restricted authority in limited instances, title XV, section 1501, of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, approved March 27, 1942, as amended, is amended to read as follows:*

*"SEC. 1501. Except as otherwise provided by statute enacted during the first session of the 80th Congress on or before the date this section as amended takes effect, titles I, II, III, IV, V, VII, and XIV of this Act and the amendments to existing law made by such titles shall remain*



*in force only until March 31, 1947, except that such title III, and the amendments to existing law made by such title, shall remain in force until June 30, 1947, for the following purposes: (a) Allocations of cinchona bark and cinchona alkaloids, manila (abaca) fiber and cordage, agave fiber and cordage, tin and tin products, antimony and streptomycin; (b) allocations limited to control of production for export of tractors; (c) allocations of the use of transportation equipment and facilities by rail carriers; (d) allocations of materials or facilities for export which are required to expand the production in foreign countries of materials critically needed in the United States; (e) allocations of materials or facilities which are certified by the Secretaries of State and Commerce as necessary to meet international commitments: Provided, That any materials or facilities which were not being allocated on March 24, 1947, shall not be allocated hereafter under the provisions of such title III: Provided further, That the two Houses of Congress by concurrent resolution or the President may designate an earlier time for the termination of any power of allocation under such title: Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to continue beyond March 31, 1947, any authority to allocate sugar, rubber, or the derivatives thereof. After the amendments made by any such title cease to be in force, any provisions of law amended thereby (except subsection (a) of section 2 of the Act entitled 'An Act to expedite national defense, and for other purposes', approved June 28, 1940, as amended by the Act of May 31, 1941) shall be in full force and effect as though this Act had not been enacted.'*

And the House agree to the same.

EARL C. MICHENER,  
RAYMOND S. SPRINGER,  
EDWARD J. DEVITT,  
FRANCIS E. WALTER,  
FADJO CRAVENS,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

ALEXANDER WILEY,  
FORREST C. DONNELL,  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER,  
J. HOWARD McGRATH,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 931) to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House amendment to the bill strikes out all the Senate bill after the enacting clause. The committee of conference recommend that the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment which is a substitute for both the Senate bill and the House amendment, and that the House agree to the same.

Except for the differences noted in the following statement, the conference substitute is the same as the House bill.

The first section of the bill as agreed to in conference is the same as the first section of the bill as it passed the Senate. It provides that the act shall be cited as the "First Decontrol Act of 1947".

Section 2 of the Senate bill contained a declaration of policy and in section 3 of the Senate bill was a statement that the provisions of the bill were for the purpose of liquidating existing emergency controls and war powers and of affording opportunity for the appropriate committees of Congress to consider specific legislation with respect to limited instances. Section 2 of the bill as agreed to in conference contains the same declaration of policy as section 2 of the Senate bill, and the statement in section 3 of the Senate bill, as to the purpose of the legislation, is contained in section 3 of the bill as agreed to in conference as a statement of the purpose for which the amendment to section 1501 of the Second War Powers Act is made.

Section 3 of the bill as agreed to in conference proposes to amend title XV, section 1501, of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, in the same manner as proposed by the House amendment, except as follows:

(1) The following new language is added at the beginning of section 1501 of the Second War Powers Act, 1942:

Except as otherwise provided by statute enacted during the first session of the Eightieth Congress on or before the date of this section as amended takes effect,

This language was added in order not to repeal House Joint Resolution 118 (80th Cong., 1st sess., entitled "Joint resolution to strengthen the common defense by maintaining an adequate domestic rubber-producing industry") or House Joint Resolution 146 (80th Cong., 1st sess., entitled "Joint resolution to extend the powers and authorities under certain statutes with respect to the distribution and pricing of sugar, and for other purposes"), in the event that either or both of such joint resolutions become law before the enactment into law of the conference substitute.

(2) The language contained in the House amendment with respect to building materials and facilities is deleted. Allocation and priority

authority with respect to materials and facilities suitable for the construction and/or completion of housing accommodations in rural and urban areas, and for the construction and repair of essential farm buildings, is contained in section 4 of the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946. This act expires December 31, 1947.

(3) Under the House amendment title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, and the amendment to existing law made by such title, would have remained in force for the purposes stated in the amendment until December 31, 1947. Under the conference substitute such title and amendment will remain in force until June 30, 1947, for the purposes stated in the conference substitute.

(4) Under the conference substitute, title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, and the amendment made by such title, remain in force until June 30, 1947, for the purpose of allocations of manila (abaca) fiber and cordage and agave fiber and cordage.

(5) Under the House amendment title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, and the amendment made by such title, would have remained in force for the following purpose:

(b) allocations limited to control of production for export of automobiles and tractors;

The language in the conference substitute omits the words "automobiles and".

(6) The House amendment provided that title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, and the amendment made by such title, shall remain in force for the following purpose:

(e) allocating the use of transportation equipment and facilities by rail carriers;

The conference substitute uses the words "allocations of" instead of the word "allocating".

(7) The House amendment used the words "allocations of materials or equipment" in two instances. In order to use language more consistent with the language contained in the law amended by title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, the conference substitute uses the words "allocations of materials or facilities".

(8) Under the House amendment title III of the Second War Powers Act, and the amendment made by such title, remain in force for the following purpose:

(e) allocations of materials or equipment for export which are certified by the Secretaries of State and Commerce as necessary to meet international commitments.

The language in the conference substitute omits the words "for export" and changes the word "equipment" to the word "facilities".

(9) The conference substitute contains the following proviso that was not contained in the House amendment:

*Provided*, That any materials or facilities which were not being allocated on March 24, 1947, shall not be allocated hereafter under the provisions of such title III.

Such proviso is applicable to all materials and facilities referred to in clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e).

(10) The House amendment to section 1501 of the Second War Powers Act contained the following:

*Provided*, That the two Houses of Congress by concurrent resolution or the President may designate an earlier time for the termination of any such title.



The conference substitute provides that the two Houses of Congress by concurrent resolution or the President may designate an earlier time for the termination of any power of allocation under such title.

(11) The conference substitute contains the following new proviso:

*Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to continue beyond March 31, 1947, any authority to allocate sugar, rubber, or the derivatives thereof.

This proviso was added to make it clear that whatever authority there may be to allocate sugar, rubber, or the derivatives of either, is to be derived from House Joint Resolutions 146 and 118, if enacted into law, and not from the pending bill (S. 931). If House Joint Resolution 146 does not become law and no other statute is enacted there will be no authority under section 1501 of the Second War Powers Act, as amended by the conference substitute, to allocate sugar or its derivatives. If House Joint Resolution 118 does not become law and no other statute is enacted there will be no authority under the Second War Powers Act, as amended by the conference substitute, to allocate rubber or its derivatives.

(12) The last sentence of section 1501 of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as proposed to be amended by the House amendment was as follows:

After the amendments made by any such title cease to be in force, any provisions of law amended thereby shall be in full force and effect as though this Act had not been enacted.

In order to avoid having the allocation and priorities power revived as it existed before the enactment of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, the conference substitute excepts from this provision the law amended by title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942.

EARL C. MICHENER,  
RAYMOND S. SPRINGER,  
EDWARD J. DEVITT,  
FRANCIS E. WALTER,  
FADJO CRAVENS,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*











# CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section  
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 1, 1947  
For actions of March 31, 1947  
80th-1st, No. 60

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on, and President approved, measure to continue sugar controls and transfer them to USDA. Both Houses agreed to conference report on, and President approved, bill to continue certain war powers other than on sugar and rubber. House debated deficiency appropriation bill. Reps. Taber and Rich criticized crop-insurance program. Both Houses received USDA proposal to extend poultry-improvement program. Rep. Rich introduced bill to prohibit crop insurance. Rep. Case (S.Dak.) introduced bill transferring Remount Service from War to USDA. Rep. Shafer submitted resolution for potato-surplus investigation.

### HOUSE

1. SUGAR CONTROLS. Both houses agreed to the conference report on H. J. Res. 146, to continue authority for sugar controls until Oct. 31, 1947, and transfer the function to this Department (pp. 2980-5, 2952-3). The President signed this measure.
2. WAR POWERS. Both houses agreed to the conference report on S. 931, to continue certain powers under the Second War Powers Act except those regarding sugar and rubber, which are covered by other legislation (pp. 2993-3003, 3018-9, 2946-8). The President approved this bill.
3. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 2849 (for provisions see Digest 59)(pp. 2990-2, 3003-15). Reps. Taber, N. Y., and Rich, Pa., criticized the crop-insurance program (pp. 2991, 3012-5). Rep. Plunley, Vt., commended and inserted a rural-electrification study by the Vermont Public Service Commission (pp. 3006-8). Rep. Goff, Idaho, commended the item for Tussock moth control (pp. 3011-2). Rep. Wigglesworth, Mass., spoke in favor of economy and objected to "violations" of the anti-deficiency law (pp. 3008-9). Rep. Cannon, Mo., spoke in favor of economy but said "there are conditions when decreased spending may ultimately involve additional expenditures" (p. 3003). It is expected that debate on this bill will continue today (p. D79).
4. DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME. The D. C. Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2568, authorizing the D. C. Commissioners to establish daylight saving time in D. C. during 1947 (H. Rept. 207)(p. 3019).
5. POULTRY. Both houses received from this Department proposed legislation to



amend the Organic Act of 1944 to authorize the Department to cooperate with D. C., Territories, and possessions (as well as with the States) in the administration of regulations for improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries. To House Agriculture Committee and Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (pp. 3019; 2933.)

6. PERSONNEL; RESEARCH. Received from the Navy Department proposed legislation to authorize department heads to grant employees leaves of absence for research and study. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 3019.)
7. CATTLE PRODUCTION. Rep. Miller, Nebr., commended the cattle-production record of various Nebr. counties (p. 2987).
8. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. In addition to the provision mentioned in Digest 59, item 3, H. Doc. 186 includes a recommendation by the President for a decrease of \$188,548,730.36 in the amount by which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to discharge the indebtedness of CCC (this recommendation is in view of the appraisal report).

#### SENATE

9. MONOPOLIES. Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., inserted articles by Thomas L. Stokes and Richard L. Strout on the building up of monopolies through the acquisition of assets rather than stocks (pp. 2936-7).
10. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Taylor, Idaho, discussed the proposed aid to Greece and Turkey, urging caution and a complete investigation of the facts before the step is taken (pp. 2956-64).  
Sens. Lodge (Mass.) and Vandenberg (Mich.) presented and discussed amendments they intend to propose to the bill providing for relief to Greece and Turkey (pp. 2938-9).
11. R.F.C. REPORT. Received the RFC report for Nov., 1946 (p. 2933).
12. EDUCATION. Sen. George, Ga., inserted a Ga. Legislature resolution favoring appropriations to aid the States in vocational education (p. 2934).
13. EXPENDITURES. Sen. Ken, Mo., inserted M.E. Ford's letter urging that "all Government subsidies, bonuses, and grants-in-aid...be discontinued" (p. 2935).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

4. POTATO SURPLUS. H. Res. 166, by Rep. Shafer, Mich., authorizing and directing the Committee on Agriculture to undertake an investigation with respect to the potato surplus. To Rules Committee. (p. 3020.)
5. CROP INSURANCE. H.R. 2864, by Rep. Rich, Pa., to provide that the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation shall not enter into insurance contracts to insure producers of agricultural commodities against any loss in yields. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 3019.)
6. REMOUNT SERVICE. H.R. 2868, by Rep. Case, S. Dak., to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture. To Armed Services Committee. (p. 3019.)
7. TEXTILES. H.R. 2860, by Rep. Hartley, N.J., to provide protection for designs for textile fabrics. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 3019.)



and all major appointments, it might be a good plan to have the FBI investigate the Senate of the United States first—each individual Senator?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes; and while they are investigating, should we not have the FBI investigate the President of the United States, who makes such appointments?

Mr. KNOWLAND. The only difference is that both the President and the Senate of the United States are elected by the people and the others are appointees coming up for confirmation. However, the danger to the Nation of a disloyal person might be as great in one instance as in the other.

Mr. AIKEN. No elected official has a right to appoint disloyal persons to positions of such great importance.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. This discussion about the FBI and the investigation of officials, more or less political in nature, raises in my mind a most serious question. No person has a higher regard for the FBI, in the discharge of its proper functions, than I have. But I wish to point out to Senators that the FBI is a police organization. It is more or less in the nature of a secret police organization, and I wonder if Senators are standing on the floor of the Senate advocating that the time has come when the Senate of the United States, in the exercise of its constitutional functions, has to have reports from a police agency. I think there is grave danger in what is being suggested here today.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. BRICKER. As I understand the Senator from California, the bill which he has introduced this morning would require the same investigation of those who may be appointed in the future to the Atomic Energy Commission as my motion of last Friday would require of those who have already been appointed.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The fact is, as I pointed out in my remarks, that since October the present members of the Commission have been serving as members of the Commission, and since December 31 the present members of the Commission have been de facto the Commission, with all the power, all the responsibilities, all the control over the Manhattan project, with all its secrets and all its ramifications. So that they have all the knowledge which General Groves and his assistants had, and no action which the Senate could take in rejecting these nominations could change that fact in the slightest. However, I believe there is legitimate criticism as to a loophole in the law, and the bill introduced by me would require in the future, prior to the time the President makes the appointments, a complete investigation by the FBI of any Presidential appointee, as is now required in the case of employees of the Commission, and a complete report would have to be furnished to the Senate section of the joint committee.

Mr. BRICKER. Is there any inference in the statement of the Senator that those who have been appointed already and who know the secrets, although the Senate has not passed on their nominations would in any way reveal those secrets?

Mr. KNOWLAND. No; I do not believe any of these men would, and if I had thought for a moment that any of the members of the Commission, who had been appointed by the President of the United States, or the General Manager, was in the least degree disloyal to this Nation, or was a Communist, or a Communist sympathizer to the least extent, I would have voted against him in the committee, and I would be making a fight against him on the floor of the Senate. I do not believe they are anything but loyal American citizens, and that is why I am going to vote for their confirmation.

Mr. BRICKER. If there is any doubt in the mind of anyone that these men would get into any of the classifications the Senator has described, certainly they were not the men to be appointed in the first instance. Is not that true?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I assume that the President would not have appointed them had there been such a doubt.

Mr. BRICKER. I wish to make one more suggestion. I am advised that the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] asked two or three questions of the Senator from California in regard to whether or not there had been an investigation by the full committee. These records did not come to the committee until the day before the final meeting, and it was then in executive session. It was at that time that I asked that there be a complete hearing on all the appointees, that counsel be employed to make the investigation, and that there be brought to the attention of the Senate all the details of the investigation.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I point out to the Senate, as I did on Friday, that my distinguished colleague from Ohio was a regular attendant at the meetings, and was very sincere in his belief, just as the other eight of the nine members are very sincere in their belief, that the information which has been brought to the Senate to date is not information additional to what the committee had before it. The Senator is correct in saying that that information did not come in public hearings, but by the very nature of the Atomic Energy Act, and the very nature of the joint committee, and the Senate section of the committee which has been set up, there have been in the past times when we had to hold executive sessions and there will in the future be many more times when we will have to do so. The Senator is correct that this matter came up in executive session. My point was that information had been brought to the attention of the Senate section of the joint committee relative to the names of four or five persons.

Mr. BRICKER. It was my motion before the committee that a complete investigation be made.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The chairman of the committee, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], has pointed out

that at the request of the Senator from Ohio the executive director of the committee went through the records we had, and did make the analysis or résumé to which the Senator from Ohio has referred.

Mr. BRICKER. That is the analysis or synopsis I filed.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I propounded a question when the Senator from Ohio, I think, was out of the Chamber. My question was whether he was basing his motion, which is before us, on the fact that some newly discovered evidence had come in which the committee had not discovered.

Mr. BRICKER. It is information which in my judgment should be brought to the attention of the Senate before confirmation is had.

Mr. SMITH. It had been brought before the committee?

Mr. BRICKER. Oh, yes.

Mr. SMITH. When the committee voted they knew it was there. That is my point.

Mr. BRICKER. Substantially the same information. There was one further question, I think, asked by the Senator from New Jersey, that is, whether the President had cleared these appointments. There was no investigation made by the FBI and there was no request made by the President for an investigation by the FBI.

Mr. WILEY obtained the floor.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. JENNER. The Senator says all this evidence was before the Committee on Atomic Energy?

Mr. BRICKER. A report was made. I do not think any member of the committee read the report. I do not know that they did. They might have. There was a report substantially along the lines I brought to the attention of the Senate last Friday, made by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, if the Senator from Wisconsin will yield, I can clear that up.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wisconsin has the floor.

Mr. JENNER. The Senator from Wisconsin yielded to me to ask a question.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I should like to have the Senator permit me to make the answer, if the Senator from Wisconsin will yield.

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Reports on the key employees of the Commission were requested upon the order or direction of the committee. As chairman of the committee, I was directed to request the reports. I did so. The reports came to my office. On two or three occasions, at least two that I know of, I took the entire files of the reports to the committee meeting. Each report was available for the complete and unhampered inspection of every member of the committee.

Mr. JENNER. Is that true also—

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Let me go a step further. The committee instructed



me to have these reports examined by the executive director and by myself, that a résumé of any matters we felt might be submitted to the committee as matters in question should be made, that we should make that sort of a digest. That was done. The reports were always open and available to every member of the committee. The Senator from Ohio had some of them.

Mr. BRICKER. I had three of them, and I read three of them completely.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I thought it was perhaps four, but, anyway, it was three. Any member of the committee had full access to them.

I may say to the Senator from Indiana that only in four or five instances were there matters which were not completely clear, matters which as chairman I thought it my duty to call to the attention of the committee for whatever judgment they wanted to pass upon them, and with the files available for a detailed examination of these reports by the members of the committee.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. WILEY. I yield for the purpose of a question.

Mr. JENNER. I should like to ask the Senator from Iowa whether or not the committee also had the information that was produced on the floor last Friday by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. The Senator from Delaware appeared before our committee in executive session. I thought I explained that last Friday. The Senator from Delaware appeared before our committee and had information with regard to two or three cooperative corporations. As it was clearly pointed out by him last Friday, and agreed to by those who were there, he did not at that time have so complete and detailed information as he presented last Friday on certain matters, and it was generally agreed that at that time it was not such a matter as created any particular furor. We asked Mr. Lilienthal to give an explanation, and that was given. That explanation was turned over to the Senator from Delaware, and is a part of the executive meeting records.

Mr. JENNER. As I understand, Mr. Lilienthal in his duties as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission is supposed to devote all his time to the Commission, and is to have no other outside interests. Is that correct?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I have not read the law on that point. I will take the Senator's word about it.

Mr. JENNER. I think the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] referred to it. Is not that correct?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Is the Senator referring to the TVA?

Mr. JENNER. No; I am referring to his present position.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. As I recall, the law requires him to give his full time to the duties of the office.

Mr. JENNER. Then has anyone on the committee investigated whether or not Mr. Lilienthal has given up his activities with the various corporations, in the Tennessee Valley Authority?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Yes, Mr. President; it has been very clearly established, that, I think in 1936, Mr. Lilienthal gave up his activities with such corporations. The Senator from Delaware could give us more information on that, but we cleared that up.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. WILEY. I cannot yield interminably, because I owe an obligation to the House to have a conference report acted on by the Senate. If it be agreeable to the Senators, I suggest that I be permitted to proceed, and that when I have concluded with this matter, they may then continue their discussion.

#### TERMINATION OF WAR POWERS AND CONTROLS UNDER SECOND WAR POWERS ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the conference report on the bill (S. 931) to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act.

(See conference report printed in full when submitted by Mr. WILEY, on March 28, 1947, p. 2914, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the conferees met and worked all Saturday afternoon, and agreed to their report, about 6 o'clock. What we agreed upon is set forth, I think, quite succinctly in section 1501, of the conference report, which I shall take the liberty of reading:

SEC. 1501. Except as otherwise provided by statute enacted during the first session of the Eightieth Congress on or before the date this section as amended takes effect, titles I, II, III, IV, V, VII, and XIV of this act and the amendments to existing law made by such titles shall remain in force only until March 31, 1947, except that such title III, and the amendments to existing law made by such title, shall remain in force until June 30, 1947, for the following purposes—

This is the important part of it—

(a) Allocations of cinchona bark and cinchona alkaloids, manila (abaca) fiber and cordage, agave fiber and cordage, tin and tin products, antimony and streptomycin; (b) allocations limited to control of production for export of tractors; (c) allocations of the use of transportation equipment and facilities by rail carriers; (d) allocations of materials or facilities for export which are required to expand the production in foreign countries of materials critically needed in the United States; (e) allocations of materials or facilities which are certified by the Secretaries of States and Commerce as necessary to meet international commitments.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. WILEY. Yes.

Mr. ELLENDER. Will the Senator tell us what the materials or facilities are that will be covered under paragraph

(a) and upon which international commitments have been made?

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I shall have to read in connection with (e) the subsequent language, and then I will come back to the question and try to answer it:

*Provided*, That any materials or facilities which were not being allocated on March 24, 1947, shall not be allocated hereafter under the provisions of such title III.

I take it that what the distinguished junior Senator from Louisiana wishes to know is, what is going to happen to rice, meat and meat products, fats and oils, grain and grain products, which are not mentioned in the language of the bill that I have quoted.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct. There is no way of telling by reading section (e).

Mr. WILEY. Let us go back to the subdivision (e) and see if we cannot understand just what that means:

Allocations of materials or facilities which are certified by the Secretaries of State and Commerce as necessary to meet international commitments.

It must be realized, first, that what happened on this was that the House accepted our version, that controls should continue until the 30th of June. Under their bill it was continued into October, so they accepted our philosophy in that respect.

Mr. ELLENDER. But in the House bill most of these articles were excepted, particularly rice, that the Senator has just mentioned, and that are now included under (e) by way of commitments?

Mr. WILEY. I will have to answer one question before I proceed to argue another. If it is understood that the conferees agreed first that all those controls that are not mentioned should be lifted as of March 31, which is today, those that are mentioned extend until the 30th of June, only; so we come down to the Senator's question of what controls are mentioned. In order to reach that conclusion we had to realize that this Government has, in the international food arrangement, certain commitments or understandings relative to the feeding of the world, but it is also necessary to understand that we, of the Senate and of the House, have not been fully advised by the executive branch of the Government in regard to this matter, though for months we have been trying to obtain information, and the information we received came to us only after the 14th of March; so all the conferees agreed that it was advisable to extend the period of necessary control until the 30th of June.

Now what are these controls? First, let us consider rice. The rice control is only a set-aside order transferring it for Government use.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. Is it the Senator's view that whatever set-aside order has already been made in regard to rice will cover all commitments made for the future? In other words, will the Government be able to obtain a greater amount of rice or other grains or commodities to ship abroad than have already been



set aside by way of commitments already made?

Mr. WILEY. I would say that the meaning of paragraph (e) is that if the Secretaries of State and Commerce both certify that between now and June 30 it is imperatively necessary to set aside additional amounts in order to meet our foreign commitments, even the set-aside order which has been in effect in the past would not limit the power of Government to do so.

Mr. ELLENDER. So that the Senator interprets the language to relate to additional commitments as well as to commitments already made? I believe the Senator is in error or he may misunderstand what I am driving at.

Mr. WILEY. We have not interfered with the power which now exists in Government to meet an emergency that might arise between now and the 30th of June. I know what the Senator has in mind. During the period the set-aside order was in existence sometimes the Government set aside 50 percent, sometimes 60 percent, and sometimes 30 percent of the rice production.

Mr. ELLENDER. In the case of rice there has been as much as 40 percent set aside and—

Mr. WILEY. There has been as much as 70 percent set aside.

Mr. ELLENDER. The greatest percentage has escaped my mind at the moment. The world production of rice is now within 4 percent of the average produced from the 1935-36 season to the 1939-40 season. The rice crop in the United States for 1946 is officially estimated at 70,000,000 bushels, which is 40 percent larger than the 1937-41 average, and approximately 57½ percent larger than the average of the 10 pre-war years.

Mr. WILEY. That is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. And the amount of rice produced in the United States is less than 1 percent of the world's normal production, and is twice as much as is consumed in the United States. For that reason I feel that rice should be taken entirely from all controls. Our production makes such a small dent on world consumption that our rice producers and millers should be left to expand their own markets here in this country and abroad, particularly to its traditionally good customers such as Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Mr. WILEY. I can say to the distinguished Senator that other Members of Congress felt the same way, but after all we have to have a basis on which minds in both the House and the Senate could meet, and it was finally agreed to have controls under title 3 of the Second War Powers Act and the Export Control Act expire on the same date. Recognizing the fact that neither the House nor the Senate, because of the Executive failure to give us full information, had the information that was necessary, we had to provide a stopgap.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator from Wisconsin know the reason for taking the determination of controls away from

the Department of Agriculture and placing them in the Departments of State and Commerce. I understand this is a House proviso. The Department of Agriculture, as I understand, has been the agency of the Government of the United States which has represented us on the Food and Agricultural Organization and also on the International Food Council. I was wondering why the right to make these determinations was lodged with the State and Commerce Departments rather than with the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. WILEY. Let me say again that rice, about which we have been speaking, is included in the International Emergency Food Council agreement, and my recollection of what was stated in the conference is that none of the controls we have in mind was exercised by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. AIKEN. So far as that goes, the Department of Agriculture advises me that they intend to take controls off rice within a very short time anyway.

Mr. WILEY. Then, that answers this part of the report that has been brought into question.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Of course, the control of rice was continued by the Senate bill for 90 days.

Mr. ELLENDER. I understand that, Mr. President, but my question had to do with—

Mr. TAFT. It was also continued by the House bill for 90 days. Therefore the conference could do nothing about it.

Mr. ELLENDER. No, no, Mr. President, when we agreed in haste to the Senate bill I was aware of the fact that the House had stricken out rice as well as wheat and other grains, and I did not desire to raise the issue on the floor and thereby precipitate debate, but hoping that the conferees could get together and agree to strike out rice and grain and other commodities from the Senate bill.

Mr. TAFT. The House may have stricken those particular grains, but the House bill contained the provision:

(e) Allocation of materials or equipment for export which are certified by the Secretaries of State and Commerce are necessary to meet international commitments.

Mr. ELLENDER. As I understand that language applies to commitments already made. It would not mean the increase of commitments already made, would it?

Mr. TAFT. No; that language expressly provides that if the commodities were not already allocated on March 24, 1947, no allocation could be made. I think there is no question about that.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wish to again ask the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin a question similar to that I propounded to him, last Friday, when the Senate bill was up for consideration: The compromise does not in any wise deal with price control, but it simply attempts to provide that the allocation and rationing authority as to certain named articles and the commitment of materials and facilities already made shall expire at the same

time—that is, on June 30—as price controls? Is that not a correct summary of what will be done should the report be adopted?

Mr. WILEY. The reason the House agreed to that provision was, I think, they saw the logic of making the date June 30, because the so-called export controls under the Export Act expire at that time unless we extend them, and we felt in evaluating the whole picture that the only way to do was to bring them both to a joint expiration date, and then we could determine between now and then those controls that could safely be allowed to expire and those that should be continued.

Mr. ELLENDER. And what I previously indicated is, to a large extent, what the compromise provides?

Mr. WILEY. That is what the bill does.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator know the reason why the House bill transferred these controls from the Department of Agriculture to the Departments of Commerce and State? I do not really think it makes any difference in the exercise of the controls, but it would be interesting to know why it was done.

Mr. WILEY. My recollection of what was stated in the conference is that in relation to the International Emergency Food Council agreement the Departments of Commerce and State really had the matters in charge.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The reason those words are found in the bill is that they were in the bill sent to the House by the President. He wrote those words in the bill, and the House never changed them. The provision does not transfer the control to the Departments of State and Commerce. It merely permits the Departments of State and Commerce to certify the fact that certain commodities are connected with international commitments. After that the Department of Agriculture continues controlling just as in the past.

Mr. AIKEN. The provision really transfers the determination of the matter, however.

Mr. TAFT. The determination of whether certain items are included in the provisions of the bill or not.

Mr. AIKEN. Then I understand we have to look to the President for an answer to that question.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER. I was going to ask the Senator in charge of the conference report if the remarks made during the colloquy between the Senator from Ohio and the Senator from Louisiana pertaining to rice are not also applicable in exactly the same way to grain and grain products, and the milling of grain and grain products.

Mr. WILEY. That raises a somewhat different question. The present control in relation to grain and grain products



under this particular act is an importation control, but I feel—

Mr. BUTLER. Importation or exportation control?

Mr. WILEY. No; importation control. It happens to be War Food Order 63. On the other hand, I do not think there need be any fear that between now and June 30 the Government is going to alter the picture by extending its controls in that direction. However, I want to be frank about the matter. There was no intention between now and June 30 to limit the Government in fulfilling its obligations under the International Emergency Food Council agreement.

Mr. BUTLER. That would refer to exports.

Mr. WILEY. Yes; that would come under the Export Act, anyway.

Mr. BUTLER. In that connection subdivision (e) and, in fact, the entire section, refers to the power of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce in making certain certifications. I assume they certify to the President. To whom do they certify?

Mr. WILEY. To the President. This is really a limitation in relation to all future controls, some of which I have mentioned, including those on rice, Cheddar cheese, meats, fats, beans, peas, proteins, grain, and grain products.

Mr. BUTLER. That limitation is to meet international commitments already made, is it not?

Mr. WILEY. That is correct.

Mr. BUTLER. Not international commitments that may be made hereafter. As I understand, it does not refer to new international commitments, but to commitments which are now on the books.

Mr. WILEY. I do not believe that that exact question arose. I presume that what we had in mind was that between now and June 30, in this world of crises and troubles, the power was still lodged in the President to do that which he thought was necessary to meet international commitments. Or let us put it this way—to meet commitments in the International Emergency Food Council agreements.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I dislike reopening the question, but the purpose is simply and solely to carry out commitments already made. The provision is not to apply to additional future commitments.

Mr. BUTLER. That was my impression, and I wanted that fact brought out.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is my understanding; and I am sure that is the understanding of the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER. During the past—I believe under the War Powers Act—certain controls over the milling industry have been in effect. The industry was required to grind a certain percentage of the wheat into flour. Instead of grinding 60 percent flour it had to make 70 or 80 percent flour from wheat. Is that power extended under this measure, or is it dropped?

Mr. WILEY. Has the Senator in mind any particular control? The Senator was talking about grain and grain products.

Mr. BUTLER. Yes.

Mr. WILEY. We asked the President to submit to us—which he did—a list of the controls still in existence under title III. The only order I find anywhere in relation to grain and grain products is War Food Order 63, which is an importation control. That is all the authority that was exercised under title III of the Second War Powers Act. That is all the authority that is now being exercised. Of course there is no intent by this conference report to interfere with any other laws under which the President may exercise certain authority.

Mr. BUTLER. If I correctly understand the chairman of the committee, this provision applies only to commitments which have already been made.

Mr. WILEY. This is the language:

*Provided, That any materials or facilities which were not being allocated on March 24, 1947, shall not be allocated hereafter under the provisions of such title III.*

Counsel for the committee has stated that the language of the bill limits the commodities in all respects to such as were under allocation on March 24, 1947.

Mr. BUTLER. Then, as I understand, it is the Senator's opinion that it does not affect the grinding order. The Senator knows what 50 percent flour, 60 percent flour, and 80 percent extraction mean. I am anxious to know if under this provision the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce could require that the extraction orders which were issued to the mills shall not be renewed.

Mr. WILEY. I do not think I can answer that question, because the subject is not covered in the bill one way or the other. What we are trying to do is to maintain the status quo of existing orders, with the possible exception, under subclause (e), of "materials or facilities which are certified by the Secretaries of State and Commerce as necessary to meet international commitments." The Government is not limited except as stated in the proviso:

*Provided, That any materials or facilities which were not being allocated on March 24, 1947, shall not be allocated hereafter under the provisions of such title III.*

A further proviso is:

That nothing herein contained shall be construed to continue beyond March 31, 1947, any authority to allocate sugar, rubber, or the derivatives thereof.

The first proviso, as I have already stated, is:

*Provided, That any materials or facilities which were not being allocated on March 24, 1947, shall not be allocated hereafter under the provisions of such title III.*

That is a limitation with respect to title III. But there may be other authority; and I believe that subclause (e) does not limit the President if a certificate is forthcoming from the Secretaries of State and Commerce.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. I must insist that, as I understand the language, under subclause (e) it refers to commitments already made, and does not apply to any future commitments. The language as to March 24, to which the Senator refers, names the articles which were then under allocation requirements.

Mr. WILEY. That is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. I again repeat, subclause (e) refers simply to the fulfillment of promises by way of commitments, made by the Government in the past. It is limited to that. It cannot mean anything else. Will the Senator read the language again, and tell us, as chairman of the committee, if he does not agree with us?

Mr. WILEY. I think I have covered the subject three or four times, and given my understanding of the meaning of "e."

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator has not answered the question specifically.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. My opinion is that the word "commitments" refers to something to which we are now committed.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes. That is my position.

Mr. TAFT. That is what it must mean. Otherwise we would say "contracts hereafter made, undertaken, or entered into." It seems to me that when we talk about commitments in a temporary bill we mean the things to which we are already committed.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is my understanding; and that view is what I was trying to elicit from the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. President, it is my intention to vote for the conference report to extend the Second War Powers Act, because I believe that certain commodities such as tin and fibers and other strategic materials are in scarce supply. I repeat, Mr. President, that I desire to make it known, however, that rice which is not mentioned in the extension of the Second War Powers Act, remains under controls only by way of commitments already made, by reason of subparagraph (e) which we fully discussed in the course of this debate. I do not desire to take exception to this portion of the conference report since I am not in a position to know what these international commitments have been and how binding they are, but I want it distinctly understood that in voting for this report I do so, insofar as rice is concerned, because of the definite information which I have secured this day from the Department of Agriculture to the effect that an order, which has already been signed, is being circulated to the effects that all producers and millers who have already complied with their commitments will not be required to set aside any more rice from the present crop, and that in the future no further set-aside will be required of them. For that reason I voted to extend sugar controls until October 31, 1947.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.



## EXTENSION OF TITLE III OF SECOND WAR POWERS ACT

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 931) to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers.

(For conference report and statement, see page 3018 of the proceedings of the House of today.)

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, the Senate report on H. R. 931, which is Report No. 74, and the House report on H. R. 1983, which is House Report No. 192, plus the conference report just read, explains the whole situation. This is an unanimous agreement.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield the 1 hour to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER], chairman of the subcommittee which handled this matter in the House, for explanation, the hour to be yielded by the gentleman as he sees fit.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, the conference report which is now before the House explains very fully the action taken by the conferees on this particular piece of legislation. The only variance between the House version and the version reported by the conferees is very meager. I will attempt to explain the variances at this time so the Members will become familiar with them.

The particular act which is before the committee was called, as you will remember, the Second War Powers Act of 1942, as amended. This has been changed and it is now denominated the First Decontrol Act of 1947. That came from the Senate bill and was agreed to by the conferees.

Section 2 of the conference report is added, and that comes from the original Senate bill, S. 931, which I think is entirely apropos at this particular time with respect to this particular piece of legislation.

Title XV, which relates to section 1501 of the act, is the one with which we are dealing, because it deals with the question of extension of time. Always remember that tonight at midnight the Second War Powers Act expires by reason of the limitation of time. It was found upon the hearings before the subcommittee in the House and it was also so determined by the conferees that there were certain items which it was necessary that they be extended beyond this particular date. You will note in the conference report that titles I, II, III, IV, V, VII, and XIV of the Second War Powers Act are entirely eliminated, with the exception of certain items under title III which are extended. May I say that after the conferees had worked upon this report for quite a period of time it was finally unanimously agreed that the date for the final expiration of this particular act should be on June 30, 1947. You will

recall that under the act in the form as it passed in the House certain items were extended until the 31st day of December 1947, but that date was eliminated, and each and every item which is contained in this bill, for extension, will expire on June 30, 1947.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. I think the gentleman and the committee should be congratulated upon shortening that time. Is there any danger that it may be extended later as to any of these items?

Mr. SPRINGER. Not unless the House should vote to that effect. May I say that under section 2, which was written into the bill, this provision may be found:

The Congress further declares that in each such limited instance the authority for such emergency controls and war powers should not be exercised by the grant of broad, general war powers but should be granted by restrictive, specific legislation.

That is the attitude of the conferees with respect to that particular subject.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I would like to have the gentleman explain subsection (e) which appears on page 4 under section (3) of the conference report.

Mr. SPRINGER. May I state to my good friend that I will reach that point in just a few moments, if the gentleman will wait.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. RIZLEY. I want to call the gentleman's attention to one of the exceptions found on page 2 which provides, among other things, items that are still to be under control, if I understand it correctly, such as allocations of the use of transportation equipment and facilities by rail carriers.

Mr. SPRINGER. Yes. May I say to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma that I will reach that point in just a few moments. I have one or two other matters I desire to explain before I reach that point.

Mr. RIZLEY. Very well. I would like to be heard on that point.

Mr. SPRINGER. I thank the gentleman. You will be given ample opportunity to be heard.

Under subsection (a) those things which are positively and definitely continued under this conference report relate to allocations of cinchona bark and cinchona alkaloids, manila fiber and cordage, agave fiber and cordage, tin and tin products, antimony, and streptomycin.

Under the evidence which was submitted to both the subcommittee in the House and the subcommittee in the Senate, it was shown without question of doubt that those particular items were critical and that there would be need and a necessity for an extension of the power for allocation of those items beyond this

particular date, March 31. Therefore, those are extended with the others to which an extension was granted until June 30, 1947.

Under (b), allocations limited to control of production for export of tractors, there has been some question about tractors as far as the people in the United States are concerned. Therefore, for their protection allocations are continued until June 30, so instead of sending out of this country tractors which are definitely needed in this country, that power of allocation is extended until the 30th day of June 1947 for the benefit of our own people. The words "automobiles and" were deleted. Any allocation of those are unnecessary under all evidence adduced.

Now, coming to section (c), allocations of the use of transportation equipment and facilities by rail carrier, I am quite certain that everyone is quite familiar with that particular feature because it relates to allocations of boxcars, freight cars, in fact, any kind of cars for the purpose of transportation. All realize that in some particular sections there has been a shortage of those transportation facilities. The power of allocation of those cars of all characters is continued until June 30, 1947. May I say especially for the benefit of the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. RIZLEY] that our cars—boxcars, freight cars, all types of cars—are depreciating rapidly. Many of them are being taken out of use, and they are not being constructed as rapidly as they are being removed from use, because of the age and dilapidated condition of these items of transportation.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. RIZLEY. I think the committee has done a very good job. It has had a very severe task before it. However, in connection with this rail-transportation situation, I call the attention of the gentleman to a matter that is very, very serious, and shows exactly what the CPA and ODT are doing under the construction they put on their power under the Second War Powers Act. During the World War, cars for the transportation of propane and other liquefied gas, which as the gentleman knows is used quite extensively, became very short.

Mr. SPRINGER. May I say that cars used for the transportation of petroleum and oil also were very short.

Mr. RIZLEY. That is right. So the Government built quite a number of these cars for the transportation of propane and allocated them to the various companies throughout the country that were selling and distributing propane and liquid gases. Back as early as June of 1946 they found that they had a surplus of these cars. Several hundred of these cars were declared surplus and turned over to the War Assets Administration for the purpose of making disposition of them. The cars were already in use by companies that produce or transport liquid gas. Obviously if these cars were surplus, then everyone, I assume, would agree that they were not critical enough



for someone to handle under the Second War Powers Act. Someone, however, conceived the idea that if they could get the CPA to declare that these cars which had been declared surplus were still essential to the national defense under the Second War Powers Act, they could bypass what the Congress said in respect to sales of surplus and have them allocated by the CPA and ODT. As a result of that, the CPA in January of this year took jurisdiction under title III of the Second War Powers Act and without making a finding that these cars were necessary for national defense, directed an allocation of them. The cars were all in use by various distributors of this fuel. There were 423 of these cars which had been declared surplus, and they took away some 200 of them which were being used by some of the companies and allocated them to other specific companies. Two of the men who made the allocation were on the pay roll of the company that benefited under the new allocation.

Mr. SPRINGER. Of course, that was a serious blunder on the part of those administering the law.

Mr. RIZLEY. Two of the men who made the allocation were on the pay roll of the company that got the cars. They made the allocation for the ODT. Thus, they used the War Powers Act to take cars away from certain companies who were using the cars in their business and gave them to other competing companies.

There was one little company down in Louisiana or Mississippi that had four of these cars. They took the cars away from that little company and turned them over to some of the larger groups who are in there now competing for the markets and customers of that little company.

Let me point out to the gentleman another case. A veteran of two wars who had been in business distributing propane gas since 1919 came back. He wanted to buy 200 of these cars. He had been advised by WAA they would be for sale at a certain time. In order to bypass him, CPA and ODT, decided that only the companies that had these cars leased were entitled to participate in this new allocation notwithstanding the fact that he was hauling the same kind of gas. They did not permit him to get a single one of those cars.

We had hearings for 2 days before our committee investigating war assets. We thought we had made a case so strong that the allocation would be reconsidered. But we hear this morning that if this act is continued these cars will be re-allocated and directed under the same formula and will go to the same people designated in the original and in the same quantity. I understand the Attorney General on Saturday said the order was invalid because it was not made on the basis of a specific finding that the cars were necessary to national defense. I have had information this morning to the effect that, of course, it would be very easy to change that finding. Thus, they will be able to re-allocate these cars. And this certain company has two of the allocators on its pay roll making the allocations.

I made that statement for the purpose of pointing out to the gentleman that in times of peace we should be mighty careful what we do in extending the powers of the President which were given to him in time of war because this matter of reallocation of cars does not affect cars only, but actually is a reallocation of markets. They are taking the markets of certain companies that sell and distribute propane gas and turning these markets over to some other companies which receive the 200 cars which they do not now have. The cars are very scarce although they have been declared surplus.

Does the gentleman take the position that the cars owned by the Government and used by these companies in this transportation business of propane is included under the provisions of this extension?

Mr. SPRINGER. My impression, is, and it was the impression of the conferees, insofar as it could be determined, that it embraced all rail transportation.

I wish to thank the gentleman for the observation that he has made. I hope the matters which he has stated on the floor of the House will be brought to the attention of those who have been violating this particular authority which is vested in them.

Under (d) "Allocation of materials or facilities for export which are required to expand production in foreign countries of materials critically needed in the United States"; that provision is identical with the one that was embraced in the measure that was passed by the House.

Coming now to subdivision (e) of section 1501—and if I may I would like to proceed and explain that subsection very briefly and then I will yield for questions—that subsection provides that allocations of materials or facilities which are certified by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce as necessary to meet international commitments—and may I say in that connection that those items which are necessary to meet international commitments must comply with the two provisions which are contained in this particular conference report; that is, the item must have been allocated on March 24, 1947 or prior thereto. If on that date there was no allocation of the article, then it cannot be revived, but if it was allocated on March 24, 1947, and also, if it is certified by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce as provided in the pending report—it requires a certification by both of those Secretaries—that it is absolutely necessary to meet international commitments, then such allocation may be certified to further continue up until June 30, 1947. But if such article fails to come within either one of those classifications, that is, if it was not allocated on March 24, 1947, or that it was not absolutely necessary to meet international commitments, which facts must be certified to by both the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce, then there could be no allocation of such article, or articles, even for any international commitments.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. I would like to go back briefly to the boxcar situation, particularly with reference to the situation which the gentleman has just spoken of with reference to foreign commitments. Out our way we are probably going to lose a hundred million bushels of corn by reason of failure to get boxcars. Let me say to the gentleman, and to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. RIZLEY], that while the ODT has something to do about it, the Association of American Railroads has something to do about allocations. But one of the things that I am concerned with is the question of how many of our new boxcar construction and new locomotives are being shipped out of the country. I wonder if the gentleman can advise me on that.

Mr. SPRINGER. As far as we could ascertain in the hearings, there was no evidence submitted that any are being shipped out of the country at the moment, but the construction of new box cars is far less than the depreciated and depleted cars that are being taken out of use.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield.

Mr. TABER. I understand from hearings that we had a month ago a very large number of boxcars were being lined up to go out of the country.

Mr. O'HARA. That is my understanding.

Mr. SPRINGER. The information we received was only from the departments of the Government.

Mr. TABER. Did you have Colonel Johnson of the ODT there?

Mr. SPRINGER. He was present and testified. Yes.

Mr. O'HARA. What I wanted to say with reference to that point is that the economy of this country is being seriously impaired by the shortage of railroad transportation. I think we need to keep some of this material here to take care of our own economy.

Mr. SPRINGER. May I say I entirely agree with the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota on that subject.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

Mr. MICHENER. The observation I wanted to make is this, that without control of any kind they could ship out all the box cars or other equipment they desire. So I take it the gentleman favors some kind of control, because that will prevent the shipping of cars out of the country. The committee has gone on the theory that we should eliminate controls just as rapidly as possible, but I can see that with no controls at all, they could ship out as many box cars or anything else they may desire regardless of what our needs are at home. The gentleman is entirely correct. I thank him for that observation.



Mr. O'HARA. Until we had these controls I did not know that we were shipping boxcars out of the country.

Mr. SPRINGER. I thank the chairman for that observation.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I should like to get the gentleman's idea on some of the matters involved in subparagraph (e). It states in part that the Secretaries of State and Commerce shall certify in the event they find it necessary to meet international commitments. Referring to foods, grains, fats, oils, and such commodities, to whom do the Secretaries of State and Commerce certify?

Mr. SPRINGER. They would certify to those who were seeking to send these materials out of the country to meet international commitments. That would probably be to the Secretary of Agriculture or to some department which was seeking to send those materials away.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Then, if it were the Secretary of Agriculture and it related to food the Secretaries of State and Commerce would certify such facts to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. SPRINGER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. And that would be the basis of the authority.

It also refers to certain commitments that the Secretaries of State and Commerce certify to. Are those commitments that are in effect and have been made on March 24?

Mr. SPRINGER. Those are commitments that were in existence. There was no definite date fixed as to when the commitment was required to have been made, but it is a commitment which must be in existence between this country and other countries, and at the time this extension becomes effective, if, in fact, the extension requested is granted.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Then if the commitment is in existence it will be carried forward under the power of subparagraph (e); but assuming that some new commitment should be made next week or the week after this conference report is approved and the bill signed by the President; would those new commitments made after such approval date come within the purview of this subparagraph (e)?

Mr. SPRINGER. It is not the intent of this act to embrace or recognize future commitments. And may I say to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota that I think the one redeeming feature with respect to this conference report is the shortness of time during which these allocations may continue, up to June 30, 1947. Always remember that the bill which was passed in the House provided that certain items were continued beyond the date of June 30, 1947, and until December 31, 1947. That date has been shortened to the 30th of June, 1947.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman attempt, if he can, to answer the question about new commitments made after this conference report is approved?

Mr. SPRINGER. This subject was not mentioned in the conference; it was not mentioned by any of the conferees, and it was not intended that it should relate to any new commitments. Commitments already existing prior to the passage of this act would come within its purview, only.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. I wish to concur in what the gentleman from Indiana has just said.

It was the intent without any question of doubt that commitments existing at the time this law becomes effective are the only commitments coming within its purview. Otherwise, the President, who plans and directs our foreign policy, could make such allocation as he might see fit at any time by simply making additional commitments.

The language was changed from that of the original bill which said "International arrangements and understandings." That language was to indefinite and the conferees agreed that we should use the word "commitments." What does the word "commitment" mean? It means something we are committed to do at the time we use the word. That is what it is intended to mean.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield.

Mr. WALTER. The fact of the matter is that language was employed so there can be no misunderstanding as to our willingness and intention to fulfill commitments already made.

Mr. MICHENER. That is right.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. If there were any new commitments, they would have to come before the Congress again to get authority and legislation to handle any new commitments?

Mr. SPRINGER. I think the gentleman is entirely correct in that assertion.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Let me ask the gentleman about imports. Does this conference report give any authority to the Government to license, control, or restrict imports of fats and oils and also raw materials from which fats and oils are derived?

Mr. SPRINGER. It does not give any specific authority, and may I say that during the time the hearings were held, especially by subcommittee 4 of the House, the evidence indicated that in connection with fats and oils, which included also the importation of coconuts, and like commodities for crushing purposes, and copra, in that connection it was decided it was not necessary that there be any allocation upon those particular commodities.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Let me ask the gentleman another question. Does the conference report give any authority to the Government to limit or restrict, direct, or control the processing or manufacture of grains into flour, or fats and oils into any other commodity in connection with the carrying out of these commitments?

Mr. SPRINGER. It does not except that which might be found under subdivisions D and E. Those are the only

places where there could be any possible authority by any stretch of the imagination. It is my judgment that such power is not granted in this report.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman would not want to concede that the Secretary of Agriculture or any other Government official would have the right to put on rationing again or, for instance, to require the manufacture of 80 percent extraction of flour, or such other restrictions, or even set aside orders for meat?

Mr. SPRINGER. I do not concede that that authority is embraced in this act, and it is my independent judgment that it is not embraced in it. I know that question was not discussed by the conferees.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Then that cannot be read into the conference report, as long as the gentleman who has so ably handled this bill has stated that that authority is not conferred by any language of the conference report?

Mr. SPRINGER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I want to commend the gentleman and his committee for bringing in this report. By way of recapitulation, in order to clarify the record and avoid possible confusion, may I ask the gentleman to again reassure the House as to the date involved in this legislation. As I understand the gentleman, by this act you are continuing the Second War Powers Act for the items mentioned herein from March 31 to June 30, this year. Is that correct?

Mr. SPRINGER. We are continuing only certain items under title III of that act and for the purposes set forth in this conference report; that is all. That extension extends only until June 30, 1947.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I want to get the date fixed certain and definitely. That is June 30 of this year?

Mr. SPRINGER. This power is extended only to June 30, 1947.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Am I correct in assuming from what the gentleman says that after June 30 of this year this act will not exist for any purpose whatsoever?

Mr. SPRINGER. The gentleman is entirely correct.

Mr. CHENOWETH. It exists to that date only for the articles and for the purposes mentioned therein?

Mr. SPRINGER. That is correct.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. I wonder if the gentleman elicited any information as to the commitments with reference to the export of fats and oils in this country, particularly for the next quarter. The reason I ask that is that I have heard rather persistent rumors that during this next quarter the industries of this country will be facing an absolute and terrific shortage of fats and oils for industrial purposes.



Mr. SPRINGER. There was no information on the question of requirements for export of those particular articles. We asked questions when the hearing was held before the subcommittee but there was no information forthcoming upon that particular subject, so we are without information.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Am I correct in my recollection when I state that when the House bill passed and was substituted for the Senate bill that fertilizer, among other items, was excluded from allocation after March 31?

Mr. SPRINGER. The gentleman is entirely correct. It was excluded.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. My second question is whether or not fertilizers, including ammonium nitrate and other nitrates, are included in the conference report for allocation after March 31, and if so, under what title?

Mr. SPRINGER. They are not included, and the only way they could be included would be under (d) or (e), and it is my best judgment that the only place they could be included would be under (e) in order to meet international commitments.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Now, if they are included, as the gentleman states they may be under the language of (e), that would have reference only to the commitments that have been made to conclude up the 30th of June?

Mr. SPRINGER. That would only have to do with commitments which are already made prior to the passage of this conference report.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Exactly so, but what I am saying is that the power to make the allocations, in order to carry out those commitments, will expire under the terms of this act, including fertilizer, as the gentleman said, if it can be included at all, on June 30.

Mr. SPRINGER. The gentleman is entirely correct. As he will remember, the bill which passed the House provided that those items might be extended for allocation purposes until December 31, 1947, but the conferees have reduced that period from December 31 to June 30, 1947.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. That did not include fertilizer, because it was excluded in the House bill for the items that could be extended to December 31.

Mr. SPRINGER. Yes, but section (e) is in that same bill.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I think that that is very important. Will the Civilian Production Administration or its successor under the guise of power to carry out the commitments be able to make allocations that will not be effectuated after June 30, or will the power to make any allocation of any kind be effective after June 30 under the terms of this bill?

Mr. SPRINGER. On June 30, 1947, this bill terminates.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. And any power of allocation is terminated?

Mr. SPRINGER. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I think our intent ought to be absolutely clear in that regard.

Mr. SPRINGER. And all our machinery with respect to carrying out the allocations will terminate on that date.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I think it is exceedingly important that our intent should be clear because the fact is that under the War Powers Act the Civilian Production Administration undertook to provide for the allocation of ammonium nitrates and other fertilizers in this country over the period ending June 30, 1947, before this act expired when by law that power expired on March 31, and I want it definitely understood—and if I am not correct I want to be corrected—that the power of allocation will expire and no allocation that is to be carried out after June 30 will be effective, whether it carries fertilizers, fats, grain, or any other item.

Mr. SPRINGER. The gentleman is entirely correct, and that is my interpretation of the conference report.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, it has always seemed to me that it was advisable for the Committee on the Judiciary to repeal the War Powers Act as quickly as possible. I think the strongest evidence of the wisdom of that came today when we heard the splendid explanation made by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Wolcott], of the Committee on Banking and Currency, with respect to sugar. What the Committee on the Judiciary has endeavored to do with this bill has been to terminate these controls on the 30th of June, so that if it should become necessary to make allocations or exercise controls because of the worldwide shortages, then the appropriate legislative committee of the House should take the necessary action. It seems to me and to the other conferees that reducing the date during which this act is operative to June 30 would serve as a notice to those people in interest, those people in the appropriate committees of the House, and those in the executive branch of the Government that the time within which they should take action is short.

The Colmer committee—the House Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning—in its carefully considered report on the extension of wartime controls unanimously recommended especially the extension of export and import controls. See the ninth report, pages 99 and 100 and the appendix, part 2, pages 6–8, and the eleventh report, pages 107 and 108.

The reasons for the retention of these controls, either through an extension of the Second War Powers Act or through special legislation dealing specifically with export and import controls and the allocations power necessary to support them, can be briefly stated as three:

First. Persistent shortages on a worldwide basis will make necessary the direction of some commodities in short supply produced in the United States to the areas of greatest relief need and to support our Army and the purposes of our occupation. Buying for these purposes against unlimited world demand would greatly increase government costs and might not get short supply at the right time to the right place.

Second. The inflationary effects of the removal of both export and import controls will add the most dangerous pressure that can be brought to bear in the wage-price spiral, because of the world shortage of some of the most necessary commodities that enter into the family budget. This shortage would be increased to a marked degree within the American market by the removal of these controls.

Third. The international equilibrium of supplies needed for the most necessary subsistence abroad would be upset “if the overwhelming buying power of the American market, stripped of price controls, were turned loose on the world market for sugar, fats, and oils, and several other commodities in very short supply by the removal of import controls”—Colmer report.

Accompanying this memorandum is a list of potential bottlenecks to maximum production which show, according to the latest Department of Commerce estimates, basic shortages in lead, copper, tin, crude rubber, and so forth. A separate study of steel is not yet available but the indicated shortages against world demand added to American reconversion needs cannot run annually to less than 500,000 tons of strip and sheet steel alone, and may well run nearer to a million tons, if our foreign program, as indicated by the President, is to be fulfilled.

These shortages drastically limit the capacity for building new freight cars, whose growing scarcity at present constitutes the greatest bottleneck to the healthy functioning of American industry. They also seriously affect the locomotive program, not only for this country but for export. A brief note on this is contained on page 7 of the accompanying memo from the Department of Commerce.

Soda ash is one among several chemicals that are having a severe restrictive effect upon American industry and is causing serious deficiencies in production at home and abroad, notably for the glass needed in building and reconstruction. In the manufacture of chemical and caustic soda, it is also a limiting factor, if present shortages continue, in the production of nonferrous metals, pulp and paper, soap, water softeners, some types of textiles, and petroleum products.

On the food and agricultural commodities front, the severest shortage which is producing industrial bottlenecks, as well as food shortages, occurs in the vegetable oils. This is treated on pages 11 and 12 with statistics on page 13 of the accompanying memo, which shows industrial shortages that would be increased largely by exports of fats and oils.

A world shortage of grain and cereal products has produced the highest prices in history, largely because of the approaching or anticipated removal of export controls. The immediate effect can be seen in the rise of the price of a loaf of bread to 15 cents, with prospects of going still higher.

Many other users of grain, including corn for the corn starch used by most industries, are facing serious difficulties of supply comparable to the industrial bot-



tlenecks which are due to a shortage of fats and oils.

Fiber shortages on a world scale still persist in hemp, sisal, and other materials used for binder twine and rope. Cotton has reached once more the highest price since just after the Civil War in a speculative market resulting from prospective disappearance of controls.

In most of these shortage factors a removal of all barriers from the products of the United States for export would open competitive bidding by starved markets, rapidly exhausting the dollar exchange available, but in the meantime further temporarily inflating the American market with the attendant dangers of producing an inflationary crash.

Even in the consumer durable goods and in other American products uncontrolled exports present grave dangers. A second-hand American car commands a price of \$20,000 in Syria today. Although this is an extreme instance, there are many indications of a general worldwide demand that would drain short American supplies before the pipe lines are filled for the domestic market, with the inevitable accompanying increase in prices.

The pipe lines are filling in many cases very rapidly to the point where the removal of export controls will afford no real danger, but the process is selective and differs widely with differing products and materials.

It is manifestly impossible to shape adequate legislation to supply the selectivity necessary in the extension of the Second War Powers Act. It seems absolutely essential, therefore, that the Second War Powers Act should be extended from the date of its termination, which is now set for March 31, on an emergency basis, to the date set for the expiration of the National Defense Act of June 28, 1940, which has been extended to June 30, 1947. The critical character of the international situation, as well as the short time limits available for considered action by Congress both denote the wisdom of the extension of the Second War Powers Act to June 30, 1947, so that mature consideration may be given to adequate new legislation on a selective basis.

POTENTIAL BOTTLENECKS TO MAXIMUM PRODUCTION—SELECTED LIST OF COMMODITIES—NOTE

The following material was extracted from a report prepared by the Office of Domestic Commerce for the Secretary of Commerce entitled "Preliminary Report on Potential Bottlenecks to Maximum Production." Several revisions and additions have been made to bring the material up to date. The report was not prepared in the detail needed to gain a full understanding of the industrial bottlenecks situation but to establish some preliminary facts to be expanded upon at some later date. Because of their special significance, certain commodities, such as steel, have been omitted from this presentation.

SUMMARY

It should be possible to achieve maximum output in most industries in 1947. However, a number of weak spots are still apparent which may cause continued

shortages in certain products beyond this year. The greatest potential deterrent toward balancing supply and demand factors is the possibility of a recurring series of strikes. However, this brief summary deals with only material and production bottlenecks and assumes availability of the full labor force.

Bottlenecks which may cause continued shortages over an extended period fall into two categories:

First. Lack of adequate plant capacities: It is our considered opinion that total current production facilities for finished products and expansion under way are ample to meet most of the demand during 1947, provided the necessary raw materials and components are produced in adequate volume. Two possible exceptions to this are steel and soda ash where any delay in plant construction programs may delay a balancing until sometime in 1948.

Second. Basic raw materials shortages: The remaining deterrents to full production can be found in the supply situation of a small number of basic raw materials. Typically, the short-supply position of these materials result not only from high domestic demand but from the chaotic conditions surrounding production in foreign areas. The solution to some of these shortages rests in a large degree upon increased production in foreign countries.

LEAD

Lead presents the most serious problem of all the metals, both short-term and long-term, both domestically and internationally. Consumption in 1946 was 30 percent below demand and, under the best outlook for 1947, supplies will still be 22 to 25 percent short of needs approximating 1,300,000 short tons. The unsettled state of world production and supplies complicates any appraisal of the domestic situation.

World production is substantially below prewar and war levels, for the following reasons: the depletion of developed ore reserves, the absence of new discoveries, the destruction of certain mining properties, as in Burma, and interruptions to production resulting from labor disturbances. At the same time, world demand is at a very high level, and shortages are expected to continue for some time.

Salient statistics on lead, 1939-46

[In short tons lead content]

	Domestic mine production <sup>1</sup>	Domestic secondary production <sup>1</sup>	Imports <sup>2</sup>		Exports pigs and bars <sup>2</sup>	Total stocks, end of period <sup>3</sup>	Consumption <sup>4</sup>
			Ore, flue dust, and matte and base bullion	Pigs, bars, and scrap			
1937-39 average.....	415,380	247,147	44,566	4,006	674,392	(6)	630,567
1940.....	456,613	260,346	91,461	38,922	23,755	(6)	782,000
1941.....	460,764	397,416	109,711	329,350	14,359	203,618	1,050,000
1942.....	495,824	323,001	137,191	389,233	1,940	445,684	1,026,672
1943.....	453,113	342,094	87,538	247,951	2,003	390,716	
1944.....	416,817	331,416	104,924	233,865	15,523	287,531	1,051,601
1945.....	390,820	363,039	71,628	254,862	1,407	292,656	
1946.....	332,478	365,966	28,836	104,778	597	201,644	956,476

<sup>1</sup> Bureau of Mines.

<sup>2</sup> Bureau of the Census.

<sup>3</sup> Civilian Production Administration.

<sup>4</sup> 1937-41, American Bureau of Metal Statistics; 1942-46, Civilian Production Administration.

<sup>5</sup> 1939 only.

<sup>6</sup> Not available.



## COPPER

Copper demand will approach 2,100,000 short tons in 1947, with supplies 25 to 30 percent short of this amount. The maximization of all supply factors would need to be realized to meet the full demand and this does not appear likely. Consumption in 1946 was maintained only by heavy withdrawals from stocks.

To meet 1947 needs domestic primary production would have to exceed 800,000 tons and imports rise to about the same amount. Production will be curtailed by a continued shortage of labor, war depletion of working deposits, and the removal of some marginal operations in the absence of subsidy support. Copper prices are not expected to rise sufficiently to maintain all the marginal operations kept going by the wartime premium price plan. Secondary production should be somewhat higher and may approach 600,000 tons.

The foreign supplies which will be made available to us is most unpredictable. Imports are very important in

meeting our current high level of demand—double prewar requirements—which has made the United States a net importer of copper. With the Government no longer the sole importer in a pooled world market, receipts will be limited by competition with foreign purchasers and the import duties on entries into this country. Imports in 1946 were sharply reduced as a result of labor difficulties in Chile, our principal foreign source, as well as from diversion of part of the Chilean output to other prewar customers. Supplies of Belgian Congo and Canadian copper, which came to the United States during the war, are now being partially diverted to Great Britain.

The shortage of copper which will last at least through 1947, will continue to restrict production in many instances, particularly in the durable goods field, just as it has ever since VJ-day. High demands by the construction industry, power companies, appliance manufacturers, in automobile components, and so forth, will maintain a steady pressure on inadequate supplies.

## Salient statistics on copper

[Short tons]

Year	Domestic mine production <sup>1</sup>	Domestic secondary production <sup>1</sup>	Imports		Stocks of refined copper, end of year <sup>3</sup>	Exports of refined copper <sup>2</sup>	Apparent consumption <sup>4</sup>
			Ores and concentrates <sup>1</sup>	Other manufactured copper <sup>2</sup>			
1937-39 average.....	709,360	320,000	24,528	196,786	( <sup>5</sup> )	346,129	904,000
1940.....	878,086	334,000	31,222	333,775	127,300	356,431	1,292,000
1941.....	958,149	413,000	42,784	677,924	140,273	103,602	2,001,000
1942.....	1,080,061	427,000	67,678	714,682	152,416	131,406	2,032,000
1943.....	1,090,818	428,000	68,709	667,570	270,352	175,859	1,907,000
1944.....	972,549	457,000	59,874	706,200	397,417	68,373	1,774,000
1945.....	772,894	560,000	57,936	834,261	548,270	48,563	1,839,000
1946.....	602,355	540,000	30,730	329,068	168,610	52,629	1,794,000

<sup>1</sup> Bureau of Mines; 1946 secondary production estimated.

<sup>2</sup> Bureau of the Census.

<sup>3</sup> Civilian Production Administration.

<sup>4</sup> Computed by Office of Domestic Commerce.

<sup>5</sup> Not available.

## TIN

A foreseeable new supply of 85,000 long tons of tin in 1947 to meet a probable demand of at least 100,000 tons indicates a deficit of about 15 percent. The shortage will mean the continuation of the serious restrictive effects on consumption which were experienced during the war and up to the present time. The shortage is world-wide, resulting from drastically reduced output in the principal producing areas of both metal and concentrates.

The United States produces only negligible quantities of tin from domestic mines and is, therefore, dependent upon foreign sources for primary tin, either in the form of metal or concentrates. The latter are processed in the only tin smelter in this country, which is located in Texas. This smelter was built in anticipation of the loss of far-eastern sources, such as developed after the beginning of the war with Japan. In 1946 this smelter produced about 45,000 tons. To help alleviate the world shortage of tin, as well as to provide a bargaining point with the British and Dutch, who are in control of most of the tin producing areas in the Far East, it appears advisable to maintain the Texas smelter in operation for some years to come, even under Government subsidy. The chief source of con-

centrates has been Bolivia, although the relatively low grade of Bolivian tin has made it necessary to mix it with material from the Far East.

The current world shortage began in 1941 with the invasion of the far-eastern producing areas by the Japanese. The total salvage of tin from the quantities produced under the Japanese regime during the war amounted to about 41,000 tons, while production in the Far East in 1946 is estimated at from 24,000 to 30,000 tons. These quantities compare with an annual prewar output in that area of 160,000 tons. This poor showing, a result of several factors—the condition of the mines, lack of equipment, political unrest, inadequate food supplies—has been the primary factor in the world shortage. While output in 1947 is expected to be improved, full production is not anticipated before 1948 or 1949.

The principal use of tin is in the manufacture of tin plate. The harmful effects of the shortage have been lessened in this respect by the increased use of electrolytic tin plating, which requires less tin than the older method of hot dipping. In most other uses tin is so small a part, in volume, of the finished product in which it is contained as not to appear significant. Actually, however, as a component, with lead, for

solder used in automobile manufacture, its shortage has been a serious bottleneck.

## Salient statistics for tin, 1937-46

[In long tons tin content]

Year	World production	Domestic production (primary and secondary)	Imports of metal	Exports	Total domestic stocks, end of period	Apparent consumption
1937-39 <sup>1</sup>	183,667	24,700	69,305	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	77,444
1940.....	236,000	31,091	124,810	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	97,154
1941.....	240,000	39,339	140,873	( <sup>5</sup> )	143,370	134,695
1942.....	125,000	50,068	26,753	244	144,361	85,687
1943.....	127,000	55,289	11,919	398	125,544	80,330
1944.....	105,000	59,984	13,338	405	107,212	89,969
1945.....	87,000	71,875	8,440	708	91,623	83,583
1946.....	90,000	68,089	15,258	859	77,925	80,234

<sup>1</sup> Average.

<sup>2</sup> Tin content of ores used direct to make alloys not included.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary estimate.

<sup>4</sup> Not available.

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines, Civilian Production Administration, and U. S. Bureau of the Census.

## RAILROAD EQUIPMENT

The shortage of freight cars is probably the worst in the capital-goods field. The exacting war demands on the railroad industry were met, but at the expense of wear and tear on inadequate equipment. Today, as one of the results of that experience, there are about 50,000 fewer cars in operation than at the beginning of 1946, in the face of unprecedented peacetime demands on the transportation system. In fact, without the wartime regulations which brought intensified use of freight cars, the present requirements in terms of cars are even greater than during the war.

The Association of American Railroads has announced that replies from members indicate they could use an additional 130,000 news cars at once. Estimates of ODT set replacement requirements at several hundred thousand cars over the next few years.

The freight-car-building industry had 90,000 cars on order as of March 12, enough to keep it running at theoretical capacity—about 15,000 units per month—for some 6 months. There are, however, no expectations that such capacity operations will be achieved. Without enough steel to go around to all consumers, the program of the industry calls for enough materials to produce 10,000 domestic cars per month, which compares with the 3,500 per month rate of 1946.

This present program, more than three times the 1946 average monthly production, is one which has been expanded since the first of the year as a result of a series of conferences between the car builders, steel producers, ODT, CPA, and a subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Some doubt has been raised as to the supply of components other than steel but preliminary findings of ODT indicate the 10,000 car-a-month schedule can be reached by July. The most serious threat to the schedule appears to be pig iron which is required for 8,000



of the 10,000 sets of wheels needed monthly as well as for air brakes.

Difficulties in the passenger car field extend beyond steel and other basic materials into a serious lack of components. During 1946 cars which were nearly completed were held up by a shortage of electrical and air-conditioning equipment, motors, blowers, fans, fitting panels, transformers, generators, lighting fixtures—curtains, carpets, linoleum, plumbing fixtures, and so forth. The same situation is expected to plague the industry during at least part of 1947. The production of passenger cars averaged about 60 cars per month in 1946, considerably below capacity.

Locomotive builders are similarly troubled by shortages of basic materials, particularly steel and cooper. Boiler plates and tubes are among the most difficult items to obtain. Components, such as electrical equipment used on Diesel-electrics, are likewise short. Due to lack of materials one leading locomotive firm recently furloughed 75 percent of its personnel for 1 week.

#### *Salient figures on railroad freight cars*

	Cars delivered <sup>1</sup> —		Cars in service, end of year <sup>2</sup>	Cars retired <sup>2</sup>
	For domestic service	For export		
1937-39 average.....	39,700	771	1,720,074	85,944
1940.....	62,341	1,734	1,675,080	72,030
1941.....	80,623	2,386	1,725,437	40,781
1942.....	62,873	8,529	1,769,120	70,059
1943.....	31,836	43,117	1,780,520	26,086
1944.....	43,003	38,759	1,794,135	30,987
1945.....	43,864	10,658	1,784,674	45,840
1946.....	41,967	17,631	1,739,030	78,093

<sup>1</sup> American Railway Car Institute.

<sup>2</sup> Association of American Railroads, class I railroads only.

#### **SODA ASH**

A probable output of 4,500,000 short tons of soda ash this year may fail to meet all demands by approximately 250,000 tons. There is little likelihood of the deficit being met by imports from areas in a more serious supply position than that in this country. Normally imports add only negligible amounts to our domestic supply. Several new plants are under construction but, while some should be in production by the end of the year, no substantial increase in production is expected before 1948. A speeding up of the building of these plants which might be effected will help alleviate the short supply outlook.

The largest consuming areas restricted by lack of soda ash are the glass industry which takes 25 to 30 percent of the output, and the production of caustic soda and the manufacture of other chemicals, each taking about a fifth of soda ash production. Other smaller uses are in the production of nonferrous metals, pulp and paper, soap, water softeners, industrial and household uses, textiles, and petroleum products.

Foreign demands in excess of local production exert a pressure for export in the United States market, but during 1946 outgoing shipments amounted to only 1½ percent of our output. There is a world-wide shortage of soda ash. The United Kingdom, formerly a lead-

ing world producer of this chemical, is faced with a very critical situation, and its exports are at a low ebb. Continental countries report serious deficits of soda ash—Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. France, although in an improved position, has been producing at less than the prewar monthly average. The exchange of Italian soda ash for United States coal has been suggested as a partial solution, but the possibility of such an arrangement appears remote. In Japan the current rate of production is low and none is at present available for export.

#### *Salient statistics on soda ash, 1937-46*

[Thousands of short tons]

	Production	Exports	Producers' stocks, end of year	Consumption
1937-39 average.....	12,948	62	( <sup>2</sup> )	12,964
1940.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	59	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
1941.....	3,724	83	39	( <sup>2</sup> )
1942.....	3,925	64	109	( <sup>2</sup> )
1943.....	4,571	153	27	4,696
1944.....	4,718	79	62	4,692
1945.....	4,557	70	36	4,581
1946.....	4,497	67	( <sup>2</sup> )	4,490

<sup>1</sup> 1939 only.

<sup>2</sup> Not available.

<sup>3</sup> As of Sept. 30.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, except consumption data which are from Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering Magazine.

#### **FATS AND OILS BOTTLENECKS**

Total supplies of fats and oils in the 1946-47 crop year, ending in September 1947, will fall short of unrestricted demand for 10,700,000,000 pounds by about 1,600,000,000, with per capita consumption at about 90 percent of the 1937-41 average.

Some realization of the effects of this limitation of supplies is obtained from the list of the industries whose output is restricted because of insufficient fats and oils. In the edible field, shortening, margarine, cooking and salad oils, salad dressings, and mayonnaise are the largest users. In inedible uses, soap, paints and varnishes, and linoleum and oilcloth are most important. To the American businessman the restricted supplies mean the inability to meet the current demand and the necessity of paying higher prices to obtain raw materials for his operations. This particularly affects the small businessman who is unable to store large amounts of fats and must, therefore, enter the market for current supplies. The lack of paints and linoleum has an indirect effect in connection with the desired expansion of housing, and adds to the difficulties encountered by the construction industry. To the consumer the restricted output is reflected not only in lower availability but also in a gradually ascending retail price.

An indication of the efforts being made by the American industry to overcome the bottlenecks imposed by current low supplies is represented in the field of soap and soap-type products. Any marked increase in production of soap is dependent upon increased imports of copra from the Philippine Islands. Soap sales in 1946 of 2,300,000,000 pounds were the lowest since 1935. However, output of soap-type products is increasing.

These are called synthetic detergents and are made from fatty oils and from petroleum derivatives. The growth of output from petroleum derivatives is progressing at such a rate that they may permanently cut into the market for the more traditional types of soap made principally from domestic tallow and grease and coconut oil from Philippine copra. The position of the small soaper under such conditions would be particularly difficult.

The current rate of disappearance of our principle edible oils shows the difficulties of the shortening and margarine industries. Based on an estimated 1946-47 production of 950,000,000 pounds of cottonseed oil and beginning stocks of 306,000,000 pounds, total supplies of this product in the current season are 1,256,000,000 pounds. By March 1, 1947, 63 percent of total supplies had been consumed, compared with 47 percent disappearance in the same period of the 1945-46 crop year. In the case of soybean oil, by March 1, 1947, we had consumed 41.6 percent of our supplies, compared with 35.4 percent utilized in the same period of the preceding season, with consumption currently increasing. Thus, it is clear that supplies of edible oils are disappearing at a rate in excess of that justified by crop-year estimates, and before the end of the season, probably in June and July, many members of the industry will be forced to curtail output even further or stop operating.

In the drying oil field the current purchase from Argentina of 40,000 tons of linseed oil should carry the drying oil industry over on a limited scale until the receipt of supplies from the new crop. Short supplies of pigments also act as a deterrent to increased output of paint products.

Two major reasons for the current bottlenecks in fats and oils are the relatively low output from domestic materials in the 1946-47 crop year and the necessity for shipping supplies from this country and from our normal import sources to European nations. Production from domestic materials in the 1946-47 crop year is expected to reach 9,200,000,000 pounds, which while larger than the 8,900,000,000 produced in 1945-46, is 2,000,000,000 pounds under the wartime peak in 1943-44. Part of the reason for this lower production is the emphasis placed on production of cereal grains for shipment overseas, with which vegetable oils seeds compete for acreage.

Although the United States was on a net import basis in 1947 by 220,000,000 pounds, the first time since 1942, this was only a small amount as compared with pre-war net imports of some 1,500,000,000 pounds. The necessity for curtailing our position is the result of fat shortages abroad. World supplies in 1947 are estimated at 15 to 20 percent below the average for the immediate prewar years, and countries are reported to be giving fat imports a priority second only to wheat. Part of the reason for the reduced world output is tied up with the policies of countries with colonial sources of supply. These countries have shown a determination to retain the exportable supplies of their colonies and at the same time have not taken steps to encourage pro-



duction. The maintenance of price stability has been given precedence to increasing output through raising the prices for fats and oils.

As a result of the lowered world output countries have been obtaining supplies from areas normally the source of United States imports. This applies principally to the Republic of the Philippines. Before the war the United States obtained some 80 percent of Philippine exports of copra. In 1947, if the tentative allocations of the IEFEC are carried out, this country will receive only about 40 percent of the total shipped.

Thus the availability of fats and oils in the United States is directly affected by

actions in overseas countries. It is recognized that this country's per capita consumption at about 90 percent of prewar is considerably more favorable than that of many European nations which report about 75 percent to 80 percent of prewar usage. However, the United States has taken all possible steps to build up domestic supplies through support price programs and development of Philippine supplies through the Copra Export Marketing Corporations. It therefore becomes a matter of policy how much domestic operations should be curtailed in the interests of nations which for one reason or another cannot be considered to have taken all possible steps to develop their own supplies.

*Salient statistics on fats and oils*

(In millions of pounds)

Year	Primary fats and oils (crude bases)		Stocks, end of period	Foreign trade <sup>1</sup>		
	Production from domestic materials	Domestic disappear- ance		Imports	Exports and reexports	Net imports
1937-41 average.....	8,230	9,769	2,303	2,060	472	1,588
1942.....	9,983	10,308	2,017	973	937	36
1943.....	10,847	10,089	2,151	1,028	1,587	-559
1944.....	10,839	10,306	2,156	1,045	1,589	-544
1945.....	9,427	9,843	1,726	931	1,026	-95
1946.....	8,846	9,331	1,264	999	779	220

<sup>1</sup> Includes oil content of oilseeds, other products on full-weight basis.

Source: Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce figures except production of butter and lard obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(Mr. WALTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The bill we had the other day provided for some terminations on December 31. This bill provides for terminations of all allocations of so-called critical materials and of regulations now in effect upon June 30 of this year.

Mr. SPRINGER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I am wondering if the committee can tell us how soon the different departments of the Government will be in asking for a continuation of some of these controls.

Mr. SPRINGER. That is one question that I cannot answer, of course, and the conferees cannot answer.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The gentleman does anticipate, does he not, that they will be in asking for the continuation of some of these controls?

Mr. SPRINGER. That is speculative entirely. No one can tell.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. As stated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER], the deadline is the 30th of June. These controls expire then. That gives these agencies which might desire to ask for a continuation of controls an opportunity to go before the several legislative committees having jurisdiction just as they have done before the Committee

on Banking and Currency on sugar this morning, before the Committee on Armed Services on rubber the other day, and before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on shipping; so that after all is said and done, the policy of the country rests in the hands of Congress, and the gentleman and I and the others here must act affirmatively if controls are to be continued beyond June 30.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. If all controls are dropped on June 30, how many persons presently employed to handle these controls will be eliminated from the pay roll?

Mr. SPRINGER. There will be several thousand of them. I had a superficial report from the various departments, from the ODT and the CPA. As I recall, they had already reduced the number more than 3,000, and, of course, on June 30 several thousand people will go off the payroll.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Lord hasten the day.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS].

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, the few crumbs of comfort that are contained in the conference report are deeply appreciated. There is only one addition to the House bill, and that is to allocate abaca and the agave fiber and cordage.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I am always so happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. That also will result in cutting into the amount of manila available. The amount that has been purchased since private purchases started

has run up from 30,000 bales a month to 60,000 bales, and now it will go back.

Mr. HOBBS. Of course, we are always illumined by and appreciate the knowledge that we get from the distinguished gentleman. That is exactly why we need the allocation power. We need it to keep those two large firms that have a monopoly from getting all of the hard fiber without which we cannot possibly have a string to tie up the farmers' crops, a string that will not stretch and "spill the beans." We are not as dumb as some people think we are.

Mr. TABER. It will simply accentuate your shortage because you will have less hemp to manufacture into rope.

Mr. HOBBS. But such as may be, whether much or little, will give the small businessman a chance to stay in business who does not have the purchasing power nor the mighty organizations of their dominating competitors.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I am always happy to yield to you, sir, the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota, who deserted us and whose association we enjoyed so greatly when he would associate with us of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. O'HARA. I express my appreciation to the gentleman for his remarks, but I am very much concerned with not only the question of allocation but the question of how long that allocation will go on. Consider fertilizers and fats and oils. We have been told that allocation definitely ends on June 30. For how long a time can this authority under the War Powers Act last? Will the gentleman state whether that means that delivery is to be made by that time or can they go on allocating for 5 years under this extension of the War Powers Act?

Mr. HOBBS. For the first time since my mind has been occupied with a study of this bill, and that means for several years, that is the only one question that I cannot possibly answer. I can answer almost any question that may be propounded at any time by anybody because if I do not know, I can say so, and that is an answer to the question.

But here we have a situation where we are solemnly assured that only the outstanding commitments that have been made will come under subsection E of title III. Therefore, no commitment that was made, so Mr. WHITTINGTON's argument runs, which is to be performed after today—in other words, by midnight tonight—every allocation that has been made and every commitment that has been made will expire with today. Then we are just as solemnly assured by the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee who handled the bill that no other commitments can be made after midnight tonight under any circumstances to extend for as long as it takes you to snap your fingers, and, therefore, it would seem that if both of those statements be logical and true these sections amount to less than nothing—a few wasted words—for no control is vested by the conference report that was not being exercised on March 24, 1947.

Mr. O'HARA. Will the gentleman yield further?



Mr. HOBBS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman, but I do have a statement which I wish to make, sir.

Mr. O'HARA. I thank the gentleman for yielding so much of his time but the point that still bothers me is that we do not know as far as the economy of this country is concerned what allocations have been made and for how long a time, let us say on fertilizers and fats and oils. They could extend for a long period of time. Am I correct in that?

Mr. HOBBS. I do not know, sir. I do not know whether there is any power under heaven for one second of time to make any allocation even if it had been made before today or if it might be attempted tomorrow. My judgment about the matter is that it is highly probable that any commitments—and that is a strong word—any commitment that has been made by this Government, not only I but every other gentleman of this House, and particularly including the gentleman from Minnesota who has just asked the question, ought to be glad, if the commitment has been made by our Government, no matter whether we agree with it or not, to live up to it "if it takes the hide." I believe that would be the gentleman's attitude and I know it is mine. Now, how long, under the technical construction of this conference report that power will last, or that authority extend, I do not know and I do not believe anybody else knows.

Mr. O'HARA. The gentleman mentioned my name. Will he permit me to say what my idea is?

Mr. HOBBS. No, sir. I appreciate it, but the chairman of the subcommittee also rose and before the gentleman did on this particular question and therefore I will have to yield to my genial friend from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER].

Mr. SPRINGER. I thank the gentleman very much.

May I say to the gentleman from Alabama and for the benefit of the gentleman from Mississippi and the gentleman from Minnesota, under the original act, the Second War Powers Act of 1942, does not the gentleman believe that any allocations made under that act could not be made beyond the date when the act was to expire?

Mr. HOBBS. I am perfectly sure that no allocation could have been made legally, which was made after the date on which the act was fixed to expire by law.

Mr. SPRINGER. And does not the distinguished gentleman from Alabama now state that the same rule would obtain with reference to this date of June 30, 1947?

Mr. HOBBS. I certainly do. Both of those things are perfectly clear. As far as whether or not they would have the power during this interim period to make a commitment that might extend beyond June 30, I do not know. I am perfectly sure that there has never been any attempt to do so; there never would be and there could not be a legal attempt to thwart the purposes of the law in order to do that thing, and there would not be. But I can very easily see that if you had a cargo of any one of the materials that were subject to allocation until June 30,

on the high seas, and because of a storm, perhaps shipwrecked the vessel, you could not stop that shipment nor would you want to, if there was a commitment of your Government that it should be delivered.

Mr. O'HARA. Now, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. Certainly, sir, I'm glad to.

Mr. O'HARA. I would agree with the gentleman on the seriousness of commitments, but I do think that we should write into this report that the delivery date had to be by June 30, 1947; that if it was not made by that time, I do not think it should be made.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS], has expired.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. HOBBS. I want to say two or three things, if you please. Every bit of my time has been taken up on this one thing that does not amount to a hill of beans.

The organized beer or liquor interests are behind two of these deletions, I am sure, without intent on the part of our conferees or the committee. It is just as plain as the nose on your face that we are going to be short nearly 12,000,000 bushels in our international commitments, if we drop, as we have dropped in this conference report and under our bill, our commitment on grain and grain products. We are going to give them to the distillers, the brewers and to the makers of mixed feeds. The same thing is true of rice. We are not so utterly foolish as to have used any of these powers unwisely, in the sense of business propositions. What did we do when we committed to Cuba 3,890,000 bags of rice? We got ten times that much in our return commitments for sugar, and you could not have passed the bill you passed here for sugar control but for our exercise of this allocation of rice to Cuba. I know that only 1 percent of the world's rice is produced in this country, but such as we had gave we unto them, and we got ten times the value for the American table. But because the brewers wished that rice, for the manufacture of beer, the power to allocate rice has been omitted.

The same thing is true in several other matters that have been cut out. In fertilizer we get back in production abroad over ten times the value of that fertilizer here, and we cannot get sufficient nitrates in this country.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. HOBBS. We are pathetically short of nitrates. We cannot get them here without the trading ability that this law has been giving us under these allocation powers.

On word more in closing. You are wiping out the general power which the President asked for, the power to act in the event of a sudden emergency declared by him to exist. In such a case, no matter how desperate the need, the

President is now being denied the right to do anything. We do not begrudge a day of the mourning period that John L. Lewis has just declared. We all bow in sorrow, and real grief, with the members of his union and their friends in deploring the Illinois catastrophe. We are not saying one word against that, but we have here an illustration of the need of this general power which has been carried for years in this act and which I submit wholly without regard to this dividing aisle, we ought to be glad to continue. Suppose the coal strike which is threatened—not this mourning period, but a strike—should come; suppose something else of the kind comes, do you mean to tell me that you wish to deny to the President of the United States his expressed desire to have continued his power to save such situations? Of course you do not, all of us trust him. Yet this conference report kills that power. There are millions of tons of coal on the docks of New York today consigned overseas by private contracts. In the event of a coal strike we would need every ton for home consumption, to keep public utilities running, and to serve essential needs in a thousand lines, yet no one has any power to stop a single shipment.

Illustrations of the need of such a power might be multiplied, and, as you think on such possibilities, will be multiplied in your mind.

This conference report must be voted up or down. It cannot now be amended. But we can resolve that we will not let this mistake continue to haunt us with fear of the real dangers we can utterly rout by a simple bill restoring this one emergency power.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS] states that the United States exports much less fertilizer than we import. I know that such information has been furnished Members of Congress. If such a situation obtained, it was in normal times. It does not obtain now in Mississippi insofar as Chilean nitrate or ammonium nitrate is concerned. Nor does not now obtain with respect to Canadian nitrates or cyanamid.

One-third of the ammonium nitrate available for Mississippi and the lower Mississippi Valley was allocated for export and for the Allied Nations by the Civilian Production Administration for the period July 1946 to June 30, 1947. There were no material amounts of Chilean nitrate imported the latter part of 1946, and there have been delays on account of strikes and inability to obtain ships in 1947. I am advised that about 550,000 tons of Chilean will be imported by June 30, 1947. At the same time, I am informed that the ammonium plants reactivated by the Army will produce for the first 6 or 8 months of 1947 approximately 600,000 tons of ammonium nitrate to be shipped overseas by the Army to the occupied countries. I am familiar with the situation in Mississippi and the lower Mississippi Valley. But little Canadian nitrates and cyanamid are being shipped into the Delta of Mississippi. The capacity for



ammonium nitrate of the TVA, Spencer, and Lion is around 45,000 tons a month. The Army's capacity is 65,000 tons a month. There has been much delay already in the importations of Chilean, and Canadian shipments are being canceled and delayed as stated. It is not an accurate picture, therefore, to say that so far as the Delta of Mississippi and the lower Mississippi Valley are concerned, exports are less than imports.

Under the bill as it passed the House, fertilizers were included, but section e, included in the Conference Report, obtained in the House bill. It is as follows:

(e) allocations of materials or facilities which are certified by the Secretaries of State and Commerce as necessary to meet international commitments: *Provided*, That any materials or facilities which were not being allocated on March 24, 1947, shall not be allocated hereafter under the provisions of such title III.

The commitments of the Secretary of State are one thing; allocations are another. The Civilian Production Administration undertook to make allocations of about 15,000 tons each from the three plants supplying the lower Mississippi Valley from January 1 to June 30, 1947, after one-third of their production from July 1946 to December 1946 had been allocated directly and indirectly for export.

The intent of Congress, as the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER] has stated, is clear:

First. Fertilizer, including ammonium nitrate, could not be allocated unless it was being allocated on March 24, 1947.

Second. The Civilian Production Administration was allocating on March 24, 1947, and stated that the allocations to June 30, 1947, would be sufficient. The intent is that additional allocations cannot be made.

Third. The further intent is that no allocation can be made for delivery by a plant of fertilizer, including ammonium nitrate after June 30, 1947.

The Civilian Production Administration undertook to allocate to June 30, 1947, although the War Powers Act expired on March 31, 1947. The intent is that there can be no allocation for delivery or shipment after June 30, 1947.

All commitments by the State Department are conditioned upon the Department being able to obtain the materials and facilities. There is a universal shortage of fertilizer for all domestic purposes. I am sympathetic with the Allied Nations, but the allocations have been made for the Allied Nations. The Army is manufacturing for the occupied countries. Domestic growers are entitled to consideration, and inasmuch as allocations are not being made to domestic growers, they should not be made to foreign growers. Personally, I oppose the continuance of the allocation of fertilizer. I regret that the language of the House bill was not retained which excluded fertilizer, but I concur in the intent as expressed by Chairman SPRINGER that no allocation will be effective for export or delivery after June 30, 1947. The State Department will have the same privilege of obtaining fertilizer as American farmers. It is not fair to the

American farmers to make allotments for foreign commitments when no allotments are made to domestic producers, with the result that many domestic producers today are without fertilizers, especially in the Mississippi Delta and the lower Mississippi valley, where only nitrogen can be used to advantage. Mixed fertilizers are not suitable to alluvial or Delta soils.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA].

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I am concerned, with all due respect to the committee, with the one problem which is left open, in my opinion, and that is the question that is left on the matter of the extent of these allocations, as to time of delivery.

It has been made plain that the power to allocate ends on June 30. It is perfectly obvious to me that if we are going to say the power to allocate should end on June 30, the power to go beyond that date in the matter of delivery should end then also, and it is my interpretation that the power to deliver beyond June 30 should be limited to the same period; namely, that delivery under foreign commitments would have to be made prior to June 30, 1947. To hold otherwise would create a rather ridiculous situation which would not only be inconsistent with the will of Congress to terminate controls but would be absolutely contradictory to the express intent, for we are involved and concerned in the termination of controls over commodities which are scarce but which vitally affect the industry and the economy of this country in scarce items such as fats and oils and fertilizer.

So that there will be no misunderstanding in our vote upon this report and the limitations and termination of controls and the matter of delivery of commitments made, unless I hear to the contrary I will assume that the deliveries must be made under commitments by June 30 or such commitments will terminate.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, my interest in the termination of these war powers is centered primarily in the field of strategic and critical materials for the national defense. I have just finished 8 years' service on a special committee dealing with those particular materials. The committee in charge of that matter now is under the chairmanship of the able gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER]. I trust that committee will go into this matter very carefully and critically with a view of conserving our strategic and critical materials.

I have some reason to be alarmed about the situation. I picked up an announcement of the Office of Temporary Controls of January 29 in which it was stated that they had authorized the licensing and exporting of 65,000 tons of tin plate and the article went on to say that this is in addition to 55,000 tons authorized in September and in addition

to some other authorizations. At the same time we are down on our backs in the matter of tin and although I understand only about 1 percent of tin plate is tin, we are so totally unprepared for any national emergency in our supply of strategic materials and especially as to tin supply that I am shocked we would export any of it.

Although I am now serving on the Ways and Means Committee, and am no longer serving on the committee having jurisdiction over strategic materials, I am going to keep on watching this matter of a strategic materials stock pile in the interest of the national defense, and will go into that matter much more fully with the committee under the chairmanship of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER]. I am not going to let the matter drop. I cannot conceive of a situation where America today can think that it has one pound of tin available for export; yet they have licensed the exportation of tin and have not made a move yet to acquire the stock pile of tin as provided in Public Law 520 of the Seventy-ninth Congress.

As I stated, I have had 8 years of experience with this matter, starting with Public Law 117 of the Seventy-sixth Congress and culminating with Public Law 520 of the Seventy-ninth Congress. We have been talking for years about a stock pile of strategic materials, yet we still do not have a stock pile of tin and the officials operating under the War Powers Act are authorizing the export of tin plate. In my opinion, you cannot end their duties any too soon if that is the way they are going to fail to protect our national defense.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman one additional minute, and may I say that I agree entirely with him. All of us will watch this matter of allocations and we will watch the matter of sending much-needed materials out of this country when we need them ourselves.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. I thank the gentleman very much. I am seriously concerned about this conservation of our strategic materials. We are literally flat on our back, yet they are exporting tin. I cannot imagine exporting a pound of it. I feel that such exportation is a menace to our national safety, and the officials administering the war powers have overlooked the matter of protecting our Nation's security against war itself. Their record has not been such as to convince me that their authority should be extended longer than provided in this bill.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The reason they are exporting tin is that they can get a bigger price per ton for the tin exported than they can get in their own country. The gentleman will find that is the situation in relation to the exportation of tin if he will look behind the curtain.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. I am going to look behind the curtain on the matter



of tin and other strategic materials, and I commend the Committee on the Judiciary, and especially the chairman, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER], and the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER], for their good work on this legislation to end the war powers at an early date.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has again expired.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOBBS asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he previously made.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire may extend their remarks in the RECORD just before the vote was taken on the conference report just agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. SADOWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

#### FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2849), making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 2849, with Mr. DONDERO in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I heartily approve the economies effected by this bill. They are in keeping with and in continuation of, the program of economy which we followed in the last Congress in which we reduced practically every estimate submitted to the Committee on Appropriations.

Of course, when the war ended many governmental agencies had to be discontinued. They could not be dispensed with the day hostilities ceased. We had been 5 years developing them. They comprised widely distributed organizations, controlled billions of dollars worth of assets, employed hundreds of thousands and could not be concluded overnight. They had to be liquidated, and sometimes the cost of liquidation, for the time being, was more expensive than their continuation and maintenance would have been.

But just as rapidly as we reached the point where they could be eliminated, we curtailed their activities, reduced their appropriations, and prepared as expeditiously as possible for final and complete liquidation.

Most of such agencies have now reached that stage, and the program of retrenchment and liquidation which we are following here is precisely the program initiated in the last Congress.

But it does not follow, necessarily, that a cut in appropriations, a reduction in estimates, is either a saving or an economy. In fact, there are conditions when decreased spending may ultimately involve additional expenditures.

Unfortunately, there are some instances of that character in this bill, instances in which apparent retrenchments eventually would result, not merely in failure to economize, but in some cases in an all-over increase in actual expenses of operation and liquidation.

While most of the estimates incorporated in this bill were largely matters of routine, merely deficiencies which must be taken care of at the end of the fiscal year, there were some interesting high lights both in the hearings and the bill itself.

Undoubtedly the most notable witness who appeared before the committee was President Hoover, who came before us on the item in which an appropriation of \$300,000,000 was recommended for government and relief in occupied areas. I do not think I have been more impressed with the demeanor of a witness and with the knowledge of detail and comprehension of the issues involved exhibited by President Hoover. He was wholly impartial. He confined himself entirely to the merits of the proposition before the committee and made one of the most effective presentations I think I have ever heard. I was particularly impressed not only with his convincing and conclusive statement in support of the appropriation of \$300,000,000, and supplementary appropriations when they should become necessary, but also with his warm approval, and his unequivocal endorsement of the efficiency with which the funds for this purpose have been administered, and are now being administered, in the foreign countries which he visited.

There have been charges of waste, maladministration, and unwarranted diversion in the recent distribution of supplies and disbursements from this fund. President Hoover reiterated his approval of the handling of these supplies and funds and said that after a personal inspection he did not believe they could be better administered under the circumstances. I commend to all who may be interested in the efficient distribution of American supplies in these famine-stricken areas, the careful reading of ex-President Hoover's very illuminating testimony before the committee as reported in these hearings.

In that connection may I also express my appreciation of the endorsement by the chairman, the able and distinguished

gentleman from New York, of the wise and effective administration of our international affairs by the Department of State. As he well said, we must make it plain to Stalin, and I might add, to all other European and Asiatic heads of state, that we insist on free elections in Poland and elsewhere and that we will resist further encroachment on Greece and Turkey and that we demand that the agreements heretofore entered into by them be adhered to meticulously.

America is the traditional friend of Poland and the Polish people. More than any other one man, ex-President Wilson was the determining factor in the rehabilitation and reestablishment of Poland following the First World War. And every American President since, including President Truman has championed a free people under a free government in a free Poland. President Truman, this month, in one of the most momentous pronouncements ever made in American history promulgating the "Truman Doctrine," announced to Stalin and the world our determination to support threatened nations against encroachment or infiltration of communism, either abroad or in our own country. I am glad to join with the chairman in approval of that policy.

President Hoover warmly endorsed the provision of American funds to be used in providing food for European children. He spoke especially of the permanent handicap, both physical and mental, resulting from a subnormal diet in childhood. And the Committee on Appropriations unanimously approved his recommendation and his concern for European childhood by recommending in this bill the appropriation of every dollar requested for the purpose.

President Hoover's diagnosis of the deleterious effects of a defective diet in adolescent years is amply corroborated by the Army reports on the large percentage of American youth who were found to be disqualified for Army service by disabilities resulting from deficient diet in childhood. While we are providing for a normal and healthy generation of European people through adequate diet would it be amiss if we at the same time and in the same bill provided for normal and healthy American men and women in the next generation? While we are voting food for European children why cannot we vote food for American children?

It is difficult to believe that this committee and this House would vote for food for the children of other lands and neglect to vote food for our own children. But that is the proposition before us in this bill. Although schools in every State in the Nation are closing their school-lunch programs this month due to failure of the Congress to provide a deficiency appropriation to sustain the program, there is no provision in this bill for the continuation of school lunches. There is a provision here of \$300,000,000 for food for foreign children but none for American children. It is true that no estimate has been received for the item—due to the hostility against the program announced on this floor. But in view of the earnest representations made to us individually and



collectively from every part of the country of the importance of continuing this program, a program which we led the American people to believe we expected to continue, it is much to be regretted that this bill does not contain an appropriation of at least \$15,000,000 to take care of the deficit in the school-lunch program.

I am certain the Members of the House have been appalled by the numerous instances in which it has been testified children come to school without breakfast, even those children who come from wealthy homes where through caprice the child has not eaten breakfast. There is an unbroken record of testimony to the effect that in every school in which this program has been followed—and it is now being extended to practically every part of the country—there has been an immediate improvement in physical health and mental alertness. Hungry children are handicapped in scholarship as well as in normal physical development.

I trust the House will be willing to add a small sum for continuation of the school-lunch program for the remainder of the fiscal year. To fail to provide for it in this bill—late as it is in the school year—will to that extent estop us from consideration of such a provision in the annual supply bill coming up next month.

Another very interesting witness who appeared before us was General Bradley. General Bradley was one of our outstanding commanders in the war, a man with an unsurpassed military record. He contributed in his particular field, as largely perhaps as any other one man to the winning of the war. His administration of the Veterans' Administration has been remarkably efficient in spite of many obstacles.

Of course, it is inevitable that the executive head of this vast agency should find himself the object of criticism from many quarters. It would be impossible to administer it to the satisfaction of everybody. There is criticism by some part of the membership of the Congress that he has spent too much. There is criticism on the part of some of the beneficiaries, on the other hand, that he has not spent enough. But no man could have steered a course so successfully between charges of waste and charges of neglected need; between the requirements which were urged on the one side and economies which were demanded on the other, as has General Bradley. Of course, all of us know General Bradley succeeded to this position very reluctantly. He did not want it. It was forced upon him. He finally took it with the understanding that he would hold it only 2 years. I was distressed to hear him say that so arduous have been the duties of the position and so great has been the pressure for unwarranted concessions, and so unfair the criticism, that he desires to be released at the first opportunity.

In this connection, I was impressed with an article that I read this morning by Marquis Childs, a commentator in one of the local papers. It was written in amusing vein. He said the situation had reached the point where no Government

servant dared approach Congress these days except at the risk of his life, and that it was the prevailing custom to break a leg off the nearest committee table and beat the offender over the head on the apparent theory that all government is an iniquitous evil. Of course, that was a jocular fantasy, but it illustrates an idea which has gotten abroad through the country, an unfortunate idea unjustified by the situation, that we do not treat witnesses who come before us with courtesy. I am glad to deny that and say that all we seek of witnesses who come before us are facts. It is not a personal matter. All we want to know is what they can tell us on the merits of the proposition being considered by the committee. It is to be regretted that so unfortunate an impression has been disseminated—even in jest.

But we have been entirely too rigid in our efforts to achieve reasonable economy in the writing of the provisions in this bill providing for the Veterans' Administration. Speaking generally, we should realize at the beginning that the Veterans Administration is a rapidly growing and expanding activity. We were told when the Second World War obligations were first provided for that the activities of the Veterans' Administration would not reach their peak until about 1975 or 1980; that from this time on until that far distant peak of activity every year there would be more cases entitled to hospitalization and that every year there would be requirements for larger pensions, allocations, and benefits to which veterans and their dependents are entitled under the law. So we cannot always judge absolutely with arithmetical certainty just what the needs are. Under the circumstances, with so vital an issue involved, we should always see that no veteran suffers unnecessarily and that his convalescence is not retarded and that everything is done for him that his situation requires. That is one thing on which I think we are all agreed. That is the minimum.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Insufficient provision has been made there to meet minimum requirements, in my opinion. There is the provision for school and training benefits, one of the most notable provisions of the GI bill. That is a responsibility which rests upon us with a seriousness that is equaled by few other responsibilities borne by the Congress and the Government. I do not think sufficient has been provided for it in this bill.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to my colleague from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. The training of veterans in agricultural lines has been very popular in the section of the State which I have the honor to represent.

Mr. CANNON. It is popular because it is justified both by the program and by its effect upon the country.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. It is a wonderful program, and the veterans are eager and anxious to take advantage of it, but we

find that funds are being curtailed to the point where these programs cannot be carried on any longer. Are we going to say here, under the slogan of economy, that we are not going to give these boys, who want to learn agriculture, who want to take advantage of these programs, an opportunity to avail themselves of a law which this Congress has passed? Is that what we mean by denying this appropriation in this deficiency bill?

Mr. CANNON. Of course, the statement is made in the hearings that by arithmetical computation ample funds have been provided. But they do not comport with the testimony which we have from other authoritative sources. Those most familiar with the situation say it is insufficient.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CANNON. I yield.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I have letters from men who are trying to carry out this program, and they tell me that they do not have the teaching force, they do not have the equipment, they do not have the facilities for taking care of the great number of applications that are pouring in. In other words, those veterans want to take this training. They say they cannot give it to them because there are not adequate funds available. If we had an adequate appropriation in this deficiency bill, that work would go on. That is what they tell me. I want to ask the gentleman if that is true.

Mr. CANNON. Certainly we should make provision sufficient to take care of the situation, under any circumstances, no matter how rapidly it may expand, rather than to be caught with insufficient funds and any veteran fall to receive what he is entitled to have under the law.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. When I say "some veterans," it is a great group of veterans in my section that are being denied this training, and I want to say there is quite a bit of resentment on the part of those veterans who want to take this training and make a better contribution to our economy. Now, did you go into that? Did you have testimony from over the country showing the need for this program?

Mr. CANNON. We had testimony from the Department, and all the testimony from the Department was to the effect that they needed the entire estimate for the readjustment fund.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. On what ground was this opposed in this deficiency bill? I would like to know.

Mr. CANNON. Of course, there is a great demand on the part of the country and the Congress for economy, and the danger is, as the gentleman has indicated, that in our zeal for economy we pare the cheese so close as to interfere with the adequate administration of the Veterans' Bureau and its obligations to the veteran.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Would you say it is economy to shut off medicine for a sick man or some man who was trying to recuperate? Do you call that economy?

Mr. CANNON. There is the possibility that such deep cuts instead of proving to be economies may involve additional expense and, incidentally, delay



on more than one-half of all the income of the Greek Government.

Mr. Speaker, the American people refuse to be suckers for a hundred-year-old scandal of international financial intrigue and blood-sucking.

[From the Akron (Ohio) Beacon Journal of March 30, 1947]

#### TRUMAN'S "LOAN" PLAN GIVEN "OLD APPRAISAL"

For the benefit of those readers who came in late on our discussions of the \$400,000,000 Greco-Turkish loan, we submit the following dialog in which the editor is being questioned by a young man who has been reading the newspapers and finds himself, as nearly everyone else, slightly confused on the subject.

Question. What is the real purpose behind President Truman's proposal to lend Greece and Turkey \$400,000,000?

Answer. To stop the Russians.

Question. What are the Russians doing in Greece and Turkey?

Answer. Helping Greek and Turkish Communists to spread communistic propaganda and undermine the Governments.

Question. Are there any Russians in Greece and Turkey?

Answer. No.

Question. Then what are we worried about?

Answer. England has decided that she can no longer afford to finance King George's regime and has turned the job over to us.

Question. President Truman stated that 85 percent of the Greeks favor the present Government. If that is true, how can the other 15 percent overthrow the 85 percent who are supporting the King?

Answer. That's what we would like to know.

Question. When did England make this decision?

Answer. Secretary of State Byrnes was warned of the possibility last October but the British acted only 3 weeks ago.

Question. Why does Russia want to gobble up Greece and Turkey?

Answer. For centuries, the Russians have tried to get control of the Dardanelles. They were stopped by Britain and France in the Crimean War. After Russia whipped Turkey in 1877, Britain and other great powers deprived Russia of most of the fruits of victory in the treaty making.

Question. Why are Greece and Turkey so important to the British?

Answer. To protect British oil interests and the life-line through the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal and the road to India and other British Far East possessions.

Question. Will the proposed \$400,000,000 loan to keep the Russians out of Greece?

Answer. Not if they use force.

Question. Have there been any indications that Russia intends to invade Greece and Turkey?

Answer. No. So far, the Russians have been content to wage a propaganda war of nerves.

Question. Why can't the United Nations handle a situation of this sort?

Answer. The UN conceivably could succeed as it did in Iran where the Russians gave up their attempts to establish a government friendly to the USSR when the force of public opinion became too strong.

Question. Why didn't we try to solve this situation through the United Nations?

Answer. You will have to get the answer to that one from President Truman.

Question. Wasn't the UN established to stop potential aggressors?

Answer. Yes, but Representative GEORGE SMATHERS of Florida says it hasn't had time to catch up with world problems.

Question. Is this a good argument?

Answer. Not in my opinion.

Question. What about Turkey?

Answer. Turkey was Germany's ally in World War I and aided the Axis powers in World War II while posing as a neutral.

Question. Do you personally know this to be true?

Answer. Yes.

Question. If we are trying to stop the spread of communism in Greece with dollars, what about other nations facing similar situations?

Answer. They will all have communism for sale at a price.

Question. Will we loan them money, too?

Answer. Yes, if the President and his advisers are sincere in their crusade against communism.

Question. Do you have any doubts about that?

A. I don't like to question men's motives but there are certain political advantages these days in fighting communism. You may have noticed that the President is now determined to purge his administration of known communists. Some of us urged the same course of action years ago when Communists within the Government were being accepted in the best Washington circles as liberals.

Question. Is the Russian threat similar to Hitler's march in the Rhineland?

Answer. No. In Hitler's case, England and France winked cynically at the violation of the Versailles treaty because Great Britain's traditional policy of power politics always made her cuddle up to the second strongest power in Europe.

Question. What do you think of William Bullitt's recommendation that the United States should not "hesitate to use the atomic bomb to stop new crimes of Soviet imperialism?"

Answer. Bullitt is a volatile, unstable ass who failed in every ambassadorial post and thought he could persuade the Russians to like us by teaching them to play polo.

Question. Did Franklin R. Roosevelt get along with the Russians?

Answer. Very well indeed, by giving them nine-tenths of the Balkans, the Kuriles, Dairen, Port Arthur and half of the 20 billions in reparations from Germany and everything else that wasn't nailed down.

Question. I see the Turks don't want any strings attached to the United States loan.

Answer. That's right. When you offer to lend a fellow money, he sometimes gets arrogant about it.

Question. Why did Governor Dewey give the Greco-Turkish loan his support?

Answer. Hadn't you noticed? Mr. Dewey is running for president. His statement fitted in nicely with designation of March 25 as "Greek War Relief day."

Question. Aren't you in favor of helping the Greeks?

Answer. Absolutely. The resources of the International bank (formed for that purpose) could help stabilize the Greek economy. Greek credits frozen in London should also be used. A private charity drive for Greek relief would be enthusiastically supported in the United States. Actually, we have already given the Greeks \$358,000,000 in food, clothing, medical and other supplies.

Question. Why then, don't you favor a Government loan and so forth as it has been called?

Answer. Because it is an open invitation to war.

Question. What do you mean by that?

Answer. Approval of the loan by Congress will mean that we have sidetracked the United Nations to take over Great Britain's traditional role as world policeman. It will mean that we are shaking our fist in Russia's face and warning her not to try any more of "that funny stuff."

It will mean that we are pledged to fight communism wherever it may exist and at whatever cost. It will mean that we are discarding world democracy for visions of empire.

It will mean that all of the high and lofty principles enunciated in the Charter of the United Nations have been scrapped.

It is a road that can lead only to war.

Question. But Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Secretary of War Patterson say they see slight possibility of war, and that "the sending of combat troops is not contemplated."

Answer. That "not contemplated" phrase, my boy, is better known as diplomatic double talk.

Question. What would you do about the spread of communism?

Answer. Communism is an ideology that cannot be stopped by sticking a \$400,000,000 thorn into Russia's side. To quote an unknown author, "Communism will be stopped by something that works better."

No lasting support will accrue to communism unless it is believed to yield benefits which the capitalistic system cannot provide.

Let us demonstrate, as expressed by Allen Haden, formerly of the Chicago Daily News foreign service, "that our system is a living, breathing, satisfying system within which men and women live better and more freely than in any other."

Question. What did you think of Fiorello LaGuardia's remark that "conditions in the Balkans can't be corrected overnight or in 10 years—it will take a generation"? Also, his statement that we will rue the day we ever entered the Balkans alone?

Answer. I agree. But the military is already girding its loins for war.

The pronouncement by Admiral Chester Nimitz that "the Army and Navy are prepared for operations that might have to be carried on in the event of another national emergency" is ominously prophetic.

When top-drawer admirals of Nimitz's caliber start talking about "operations," they don't mean target practice.

Question. You sound mighty pessimistic, Mr. Editor.

Maybe I'd better start thinking about what branch of service I'd like.

Answer. That's no joke, son.

How about a nice, safe job in the State Department?

JOHN S. KNIGHT.

(Mr. BENDER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include an editorial.)

#### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A joint resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. J. Res. 89. Joint resolution to provide for the printing and distribution of certain matter relating to congressional activities, authorized by section 221 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; to the Committee on House Administration.

#### ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. J. Res. 146. Joint resolution to extend the powers and authorities under certain statutes with respect to the distribution and pricing of sugar, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 931. An act to extend certain powers of the President under title 111 of the Second War Powers Act.



# BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did, on March 28, 1947, present to the President, for his approval, a bill and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1240. An act to provide for the suspension of navigation and vessel inspection laws, as applied to vessels operated by the War Department, upon the termination of title V, Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended;

H. J. Res. 78. A joint resolution authorizing the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard to waive compliance with the navigation and vessel-inspection laws administered by the Coast Guard; and

H. J. Res. 159. A joint resolution making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

## EXTENSION OF TITLE III OF SECOND WAR POWERS ACT

Mr. SPRINGER submitted the following conference report and statement:

### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 931) to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"That this Act shall be cited as the 'First Decontrol Act of 1947'."

"Sec. 2. The Congress hereby declared that it is vital to a free economy and full production in the United States that all emergency controls and war powers under the Second War Powers Act be removed except in certain limited instances.

"The Congress further declares that in each such limited instance the authority for such emergency controls and war powers should not be exercised by the grant of broad, general war powers but should be granted by restrictive, specific legislation.

"Sec. 3. For the purpose of liquidating existing emergency controls and war powers and for the purpose of affording further opportunity for the appropriate committees of the Congress to consider specific legislation granting restricted authority in limited instances, title XV, section 1501, of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, approved March 27, 1942, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1501. Except as otherwise provided by statute enacted during the first session of the 80th Congress on or before the date this section as amended takes effect, titles I, II, III, IV, V, VII, and XIV of this Act and the amendments to existing law made by such titles shall remain in force only until March 31, 1947, except that such title III, and the amendments to existing law made by such title, shall remain in force until June 30, 1947, for the following purposes: (a) Allocations of cinchona bark and cinchona alkaloids, manila (abaca) fiber and cordage, agave fiber and cordage, tin and tin products, antimony and streptomycin; (b) allocations limited to control of production for export of tractors; (c) allocations of the use of transportation equipment and facilities by rail carriers; (d) allocations of materials or facilities for export which are required to expand the production in for-

eign countries of materials critically needed in the United States; (e) allocations of materials or facilities which are certified by the Secretaries of State and Commerce as necessary to meet international commitments: *Provided*, That any materials or facilities which were not being allocated on March 24, 1947, shall not be allocated hereafter under the provisions of such title III: *Provided further*, That the two Houses of Congress by concurrent resolution or the President may designate an earlier time for the termination of any power of allocation under such title: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to continue beyond March 31, 1947, any authority to allocate sugar, rubber, or the derivatives thereof. After the amendments made by any such title cease to be in force, any provisions of law amended thereby (except subsection (a) of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to expedite national defense, and for other purposes", approved June 28, 1940, as amended by the Act of May 31, 1941) shall be in full force and effect as though this Act had not been enacted."

And the House agree to the same.

EARL C. MICHENER,  
RAYMOND S. SPRINGER,  
EDWARD J. DEVITT,  
FRANCIS E. WALTER,  
FADJO CRAVENS,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

ALEXANDER WILEY,  
FORREST C. DONNELL,  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER,  
J. HOWARD McGRATH,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 931) to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

The House amendment to the bill strikes out all the Senate bill after the enacting clause. The committee of conference recommend that the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment which is a substitute for both the Senate bill and the House amendment, and that the House agree to the same.

Except for the differences noted in the following statement, the conference substitute is the same as the House bill.

The first section of the bill as agreed to in conference is the same as the first section of the bill as it passed the Senate. It provides that the act shall be cited as the "First Decontrol Act of 1947."

Section 2 of the Senate bill contained a declaration of policy and in section 3 of the Senate bill was a statement that the provisions of the bill were for the purpose of liquidating existing emergency controls and war powers and of affording opportunity for the appropriate committees of Congress to consider specific legislation with respect to limited instances. Section 2 of the bill as agreed to in conference contains the same declaration of policy as section 2 of the Senate bill, and the statement in section 3 of the Senate bill, as to the purpose of the legislation, is contained in section 3 of the bill as agreed to in conference as a statement of the purpose for which the amendment to section 1501 of the Second War Powers Act is made.

Section 3 of the bill as agreed to in conference proposes to amend title XV, section 1501, of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, in the same manner as proposed by the House amendment, except as follows:

(1) The following new language is added at the beginning of section 1501 of the Second War Powers Act, 1942: "Except as other-

wise provided by statute enacted during the first session of the Eightieth Congress on or before the date of this section as amended takes effect."

This language was added in order not to repeal House Joint Resolution 118 (80th Cong., 1st sess., entitled "Joint resolution to strengthen the common defense by maintaining an adequate domestic rubber-producing industry") or House Joint Resolution 146 (80th Cong., 1st sess., entitled "Joint resolution to extend the powers and authorities under certain statutes with respect to the distribution and pricing of sugar, and for other purposes"), in the event that either or both of such joint resolutions become law before the enactment into law of the conference substitute.

(2) The language contained in the House amendment with respect to building materials and facilities is deleted. Allocation and priority authority with respect to materials and facilities suitable for the construction and/or completion of housing accommodations in rural and urban areas, and for the construction and repair of essential farm buildings, is contained in section 4 of the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946. This act expires December 31, 1947.

(3) Under the House amendment title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, and the amendment to existing law made by such title, would have remained in force for the purposes stated in the amendment until December 31, 1947. Under the conference substitute such title and amendment will remain in force until June 30, 1947, for the purposes stated in the conference substitute.

(4) Under the conference substitute, title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, and the amendment made by such title, remain in force until June 30, 1947, for the purpose of allocations of manila (abaca) fiber and cordage and agave fiber and cordage.

(5) Under the House amendment title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, and the amendment made by such title, would have remained in force for the following purpose:

"(b) allocations limited to control of production for export of automobiles and tractors;"

The language in the conference substitute omits the words "automobiles and".

(6) The House amendment provided that title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, and the amendment made by such title, shall remain in force for the following purpose:

"(c) allocating the use of transportation equipment and facilities by rail carriers;"

The conference substitute uses the words "allocations of" instead of the word "allocating".

(7) The House amendment used the words "allocations of materials or equipment" in two instances. In order to use language more consistent with the language contained in the law amended by title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, the conference substitute uses the words "allocations of materials or facilities".

(8) Under the House amendment title III of the Second War Powers Act, and the amendment made by such title, remain in force for the following purpose:

"(e) allocations of materials or equipment for export which are certified by the Secretaries of State and Commerce as necessary to meet international commitments."

The language in the conference substitute omits the words "for export" and changes the word "equipment" to the word "facilities".

(9) The conference substitute contains the following proviso that was not contained in the House amendment: "Provided, That any materials or facilities which were not being allocated on March 24, 1947, shall not be allocated hereafter under the provisions of such title III."

Such proviso is applicable to all materials and facilities referred to in clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e).



(10) The House amendment to section 1501 of the Second War Powers Act contained the following: "Provided, That the two Houses of Congress by concurrent resolution or the President may designate an earlier time for the termination of any such title."

The conference substitute provides that the two Houses of Congress by concurrent resolution or the President may designate an earlier time for the termination of any power of allocation under such title.

(11) The conference substitute contains the following new proviso: "Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to continue beyond March 31, 1947, any authority to allocate sugar, rubber, or the derivatives thereof."

This proviso was added to make it clear that whatever authority there may be to allocate sugar, rubber, or the derivatives of either, is to be derived from House Joint Resolutions 146 and 118, if enacted into law, and not from the pending bill (S. 931). If House Joint Resolution 146 does not become law and no other statute is enacted there will be no authority under section 1501 of the Second War Powers Act, as amended by the conference substitute, to allocate sugar or its derivatives. If House Joint Resolution 118 does not become law and no other statute is enacted there will be no authority under the Second War Powers Act, as amended by the conference substitute, to allocate rubber or its derivatives.

(12) The last sentence of section 1501 of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as proposed to be amended by the House amendment was as follows: "After the amendments made by any such title cease to be in force, any provisions of law amended thereby shall be in full force and effect as though this act had not been enacted."

In order to avoid having the allocation and priorities power revived as it existed before the enactment of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, the conference substitute excepts from this provision the law amended by title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942.

EARL C. MICHENER,  
RAYMOND S. SPRINGER,  
EDWARD J. DEVITT,  
FRANCIS E. WALTER,  
FADJO CRAVENS,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 1, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

504. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend section 1 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 497; 5 U. S. C., sec. 488), fixing the price of copies of records furnished by the Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Public Lands.

505. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a detailed report showing credit operations through June 30, 1946; to the Committee on Public Lands.

506. A letter from the Associate Administrator, War Assets Administration, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the relief of Cecil T. May; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

507. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend subsections (c) and (d) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

508. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of a proposed amendment to the organic act of 1944 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the authorities of the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, as well as the several States, in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries; to the Committee on Agriculture.

509. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting a report of its activities and expenditures for the month of November 1946; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

510. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the heads of executive departments and independent establishments of the United States Government to grant employees leaves of absence for research and study, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

511. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to insure further the military security of the United States by preventing disclosures of information secured through official sources; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

512. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for the selection for elimination and retirement of officers of the Regular Army, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BLACKNEY: Committee on Armed Services, H. R. 1375. A bill to further amend section 10 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, so as to provide for the clothing allowance of enlisted men of the Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve; without amendment (Rept. No. 203). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CARSON: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, H. R. 2331. A bill to amend section 20A of the Interstate Commerce Act; without amendment (Rept. No. 204). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ELLSWORTH: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, H. R. 2336. A bill to amend section 327 of the Communications Act of 1934 so as to permit, subject to certain conditions, the use of Coast Guard radio stations for the reception and transmission of commercial messages; without amendment (Rept. No. 205). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HESELTON: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, H. R. 2758. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the administration of the Washington National Airport, and for other purposes," approved June 29, 1940; without amendment (Rept. No. 206). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DIRKSEN: Committee on the District of Columbia, H. R. 2568. A bill authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight-saving time in the District of Columbia during 1947; without amendment (Rept. No. 207). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DOLLIVER: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, H. R. 2759. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, so as to provide limitations on the

time within which actions may be brought for the recovery of undercharges and overcharges by or against common carriers by motor vehicles, common carriers by water, and freight forwarders; with amendments (Rept. No. 208). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 2856. A bill to provide transportation of passengers on Canadian vessels between Skagway, Alaska, and other points in Alaska; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DOLLIVER:

H. R. 2857. A bill to extend second-class mailing privileges to bulletins issued by State conservation and fish and game agencies or departments; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ELLIS:

H. R. 2858. A bill to provide a permanent civil-service status to certain Federal employees and reinstatement rights to former employees who have been discharged from the service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GWINN of New York:

H. R. 2859. A bill to regulate the sale of essays or proofs of postage stamps; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HARTLEY:

H. R. 2860. A bill to provide protection for designs for textile fabrics; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2861. A bill to protect the public health, safety, and interest from the cessation, as a result of certain labor disputes, of interstate or foreign commerce in essential public services; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HOFFMAN:

H. R. 2862. A bill to protect the public health, safety, and interest from the cessation, as a result of certain labor disputes, of interstate or foreign commerce in essential public services injuriously affecting the public health, safety, or welfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MILLER of Nebraska:

H. R. 2863. A bill to provide for the protection of the Dall sheep, caribou, and other wildlife native to the Mount McKinley National Park area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. RICH:

H. R. 2864. A bill to provide that the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation shall not enter into insurance contracts to insure producers of agricultural commodities against any loss in yields; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 2865. A bill to provide a sea wall or other form of shore protection at the town of Nome, Alaska; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

H. R. 2866. A bill to extend percentage depletion at the 15-percent rate to bentonite; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 2867. A bill to permit, subject to certain conditions, mining locations under the mining laws of the United States within that portion of the Harney National Forest designated as a game sanctuary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 2868. A bill to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CLASON:

H. R. 2869. A bill to provide that the beneficiaries of certain Government employees



who died between December 6, 1941, and December 21, 1944, shall be compensated for leave accumulated and accrued by such employees but not taken; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 2870. A bill to amend the act approved February 25, 1946, permitting the settlement of accounts of deceased officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and of deceased commissioned officers of the Public Health Service, without administration of estates; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2871. A bill to amend section 302 (a) of Public Law 346, Seventy-eighth Congress; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. KNUTSON:

H. R. 2872. A bill to amend further section 4 of the Public Debt Act of 1941, as amended, and clarify its application, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROCKWELL:

H. R. 2873. A bill to amend certain provisions of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 2874. A bill to amend certain provisions of the Federal reclamation laws; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. YOUNGBLOOD:

H. R. 2875. A bill to authorize the Federal Works Administrator through the Commissioner of Public Buildings to operate the building known as the Capitol Park Hotel as a dwelling for Members of Congress and their employees; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mrs. DOUGLAS:

H. R. 2876. A bill to create the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Redwood Forest, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 2877. A bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ENGLE of California:

H. R. 2878. A bill to amend the act approved May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 602), as amended, to revise the census roll of the Indians of California provided for therein; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. HAYS:

H. R. 2879. A bill to authorize the unconditional grant of all interest of the United States in certain school buildings and temporary housing to educational institutions without consideration; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. PLOESER:

H. J. Res. 162. Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite foreign countries to participate in the St. Louis World's Fair 1953, Inc., in the city of St. Louis, during the year 1953; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WOLVERTON:

H. Res. 165. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate the administration of the provisions of the Communications Act of 1934, and related matters; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SHAFER:

H. Res. 166. Resolution authorizing and directing the Committee on Agriculture to undertake an investigation with respect to the potato surplus; to the Committee on Rules.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States requesting the Secretaries of War and of the Navy and of the Interior to make a resurvey of the needs of the armed

forces in Hawaii with the view to returning to the Territorial government all public lands, especially park and beach areas, and to private owners all private lands now under process of condemnation proceedings, where such lands are not immediately needed for military or naval purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States urging and recommending that legislation be enacted to provide for two United States district judges, instead of only one, for the third judicial division, Territory of Alaska, and that said additional district judge be located at Valdez, Alaska; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to pass such legislation as will result in providing for prisoners interned in foreign countries a status similar to that provided for prisoners of war interned in the possessions of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States requesting that road funds allotted the Public Roads Administration for new construction in Alaska be materially increased; to the Committee on Public Works.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to endorsement of H. R. 1770; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States requesting that an extension of the road in Chugach National Forest for a distance of approximately 9.8 miles to Point Whiteshed be authorized and that funds therefor be specifically allocated from public roads and National Forest Service funds for such work in the Territory of Alaska; to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to abolish regulation W; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation authorizing the completion of the San Diego aqueduct with Government funds; to the Committee on Public Lands.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H. R. 2880. A bill for the relief of Miklos Weiss; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 2881. A bill for the relief of Henry Atmik; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLACKNEY:

H. R. 2882. A bill for the relief of Alexander George Kalesky; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2883. A bill for the relief of Louis Angelefsky; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLEMENTS:

H. R. 2884. A bill for the relief of Gertrude Hancock, administratrix of the estate of Arch F. Hancock; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. D'EWART:

H. R. 2885. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Becker Little Light; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 2886. A bill authorizing the sale under supervision of land of Richard Little Light; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 2887. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Bernard Old Coyote, Sr.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mrs. DOUGLAS:

H. R. 2888. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Bessie Sternsheim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ENGLE of California:

H. R. 2889. A bill for the relief of Aubrey F. Houston; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GAMBLE:

H. R. 2890. A bill for the relief of Rudolph Gaspare Vassura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARY:

H. R. 2891. A bill for the relief of Mattie A. Horner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILLETTE:

H. R. 2892. A bill for the relief of Henrique David Fernandes Garim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 2893. A bill for the relief of Chester Chuji Fujino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

H. R. 2894. A bill for the relief of Domenico Salvi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2895. A bill for the relief of Harold E. Terwilliger and Alberta M. Terwilliger Palmer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 2896. A bill for the relief of the Great American Indemnity Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 2897. A bill for the relief of the Marden Construction Co., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2898. A bill for the relief of Doris Marie Richard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PLUMLEY:

H. R. 2899. A bill authorizing the appointment and retirement of John Tomlingson as a second lieutenant, United States Army; to the Committee on Armed Services.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

286. By Mr. JONES of Alabama: Petition to the Congress from the distributors of TVA power; to the Committee on Public Works.

287. By Mr. NORBLAD: House Joint Memorial No. 15 of the Forty-fourth Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, memorializing the Congress of the United States to pass such legislation as will result in providing for prisoners interned in foreign countries a status similar to that provided for prisoners of war interned in the possessions of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

288. By Mr. PRICE of Illinois: Petition transmitted by Mr. R. C. Carpenter in behalf of Local Union No. 129, Progressive Mine Workers of America, at Frankfort Heights, Ill., petitioning Congress to make revision upward in the benefits of social-security annuitants and for the reduction in the age requirement from 65 to 60; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

289. Also, petition transmitted by Mr. Robert Harriman in behalf of Local Union No. 73, Progressive Mine Workers of America, at Marissa, Ill., petitioning Congress to make revision upward in the benefits of social-security annuitants and for the reduction in the age requirement from 65 to 60; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

290. By Mrs. SMITH of Maine: Resolution of the officers and executive committee of



[PUBLIC LAW 29—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 29—1ST SESSION]

[S. 931]

AN ACT

To extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That this Act shall be cited as the “First Decontrol Act of 1947.”

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that it is vital to a free economy and full production in the United States that all emergency controls and war powers under the Second War Powers Act be removed except in certain limited instances.

The Congress further declares that in each such limited instance the authority for such emergency controls and war powers should not be exercised by the grant of broad, general war powers but should be granted by restrictive, specific legislation.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of liquidating existing emergency controls and war powers and for the purpose of affording further opportunity for the appropriate committees of the Congress to consider specific legislation granting restricted authority in limited instances, title XV, section 1501, of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, approved March 27, 1942, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 1501. Except as otherwise provided by statute enacted during the first session of the Eightieth Congress on or before the date this section as amended takes effect, titles I, II, III, IV, V, VII, and XIV of this Act and the amendments to existing law made by such titles shall remain in force only until March 31, 1947, except that such title III, and the amendments to existing law made by such title, shall remain in force until June 30, 1947, for the following purposes: (a) Allocations of cinchona bark and cinchona alkaloids, manila (abaca) fiber and cordage, agave fiber and cordage, tin and tin products, antimony and streptomycin; (b) allocations limited to control of production for export of tractors; (c) allocations of the use of transportation equipment and facilities by rail carriers; (d) allocations of materials or facilities for export which are required to expand the production in foreign countries of materials critically needed in the United States; (e) allocations of materials or facilities which are certified by the Secretaries of State and Commerce as necessary to meet international commitments: *Provided*, That any materials or facilities which were not being allocated on March 24, 1947, shall not be allocated hereafter under the provisions of such title III: *Provided further*, That the two Houses of Congress by concurrent resolution or the President may designate an earlier time for the termination of any power of allocation under such title: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to continue beyond March 31, 1947, any authority to allocate sugar, rubber, or the derivatives thereof. After the amend-



ments made by any such title cease to be in force, any provisions of law amended thereby (except subsection (a) of section 2 of the Act entitled 'An Act to expedite national defense, and for other purposes', approved June 28, 1940, as amended by the Act of May 31, 1941) shall be in full force and effect as though this Act had not been enacted."

Approved March 31, 1947.





